THE

DOVER AND DEAL

DIRECTORY AND GUIDE,

CONTAINING A

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

TOWN, HARBOUR, CASTLE, and NEIGHBOURHOOD,

OF

D O V E R;

AND LIKEWISE OF THE

TOWN OF DEAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.

ALSO,

CORRECT LISTS of the CORPORATIONS of DEAL and DOVER; and the PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS, TRADERS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

ALL THOSE who HOLD PUBLIC OFFICES UNDER GOVERNMENT at BOTH PLACES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A LIST of the LORD WARDENS of the CINQUE PORTS, and the CONSTABLES of DOVER CASTLE, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to the PRESENT TIME.

AND

An ACCOUNT of the STAGES from DOVER to LONDON, with the HIRE and FARE of the different CARRIAGES; a brief DESCRIPTION of PLACES upon the ROAD through which they pass; the INNS to which Carriages drive, &c.

DOVER:

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[PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIX-PENCE.]

BRITISH MUSEUM

DODOEB

OR

A CONCISE ACCOUNT,

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION AND FIGURE

OF THE

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM PITT,

LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS,

CONSTABLE OF DOVER CASTLE,

AND

CHANCELLOR OF HIS MAJESTY's EXCHEQUER;

THIS DIRECTORY IS HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT,

AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

DOVER

DIRECTORY AND GUIDE.

THIS celebrated ſea-port town is ſituated in the Eaſtern part of the county of Kent, and is of very high antiquity, 72 miles from London; 16 from Canterbury; 22 from Margate; 11 from Sandwich; 8 from Deal; 11 from Hythe; and 7 from Folkſtone. It is placed in a pleaſant valley, and the only one about this coaſt where water is admitted inwards of the Cliff, which is here very high, and has a beautiful pictureſque appearance. The hill on which the caſtle is ſituated riſes with a bold abrupt aſcent to the Northward of the town; and the venerable and famous fortreſs ſtill ſeems to bid defiance to its Gallic neighbours, though the total change in the art of war ſince its erection has reduced its conſequence as a fortified ſtation very much indeed. A ſmall river runs through the valley, the banks of which are covered with the pleaſant villages of Charlton, Buckland, Crabble, and River; the firſt at the diſtance of half a mile, the laſt at two miles, from Dover; and between them the other two are ſituated. The river paſſes through great part of the town, enters the harbour, and from thence empties itſelf into the ſea. The delightful ſituation of Dover, the purity of the ſea, and the advantages of a fine beach for bathing, has cauſed this place to be much frequented in the bathing ſeaſon; and it now promiſes to become one of the moſt faſhionable watering places in the kingdom. The variety of ſcenes which the place exhibits, from its intercourſe with the Continent, numbers of the firſt families in both kingdoms being daily paſſing and repaſſing, the romantic and beautiful views, which, in every ſituation in its environs, are diſplayed to the eye, the ſalubrity of the air, the ſtrength and purity of the water, the eaſe and ſafety of the mode of bathing, make the ſituation equally deſirable to thoſe who viſit the coaſt for amuſement, or the valetudinarian who is in ſearch after health.

A little to the Southward of the town is Shakeſpeare's Cliff, ſo called from the following characteriſtic lines of the immortal bard, in his tragedy of King Lear:——

> Here is the Cliff, whoſe high and bending head
> Looks fearfully on the confin'd deep——
> How dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
> The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
> Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. Half-way down
> Hangs one that gathers ſamphire; dreadful trade!
> Methinks, he ſeems no bigger than his head.

The

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. The murmuring ſurge,
That on th'unnumber'd idle pebbles chaſes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong.——

The ſamphire alluded to in the above lines, grows in abundance upon the chalky cliffs, and make an extremely fine flavoured pickle. The poor people who gather it fix a rope to an iron crow driven in the ground upon the top of the cliff, go down the rope over the prccipice, and in a baſket gather the ſamphire, an employment one cannot think on without ſhuddering.

Under the caſtle to the Northward of the town, Captain Smith has erected a pleaſant though whimſical reſidence, part of which is hewn out of the ſolid rock: it is known by the name of the Cave.

At the diſtance of half a mile from Dover, in the little village of Charlton, riſes a very fine chalybeate ſpring: This has been found of moſt eſſential ſervice in a variety of caſes, and forms a moſt deſirable and beneficial appendage to Dover as a watering place.

The original bathing machines are kept by Mr. Benjamin Gardiner, and are conveniently ſtationed in the bay near Lord North's battery, and have every accommodation neceſſary for bathing.

The new bathing machines are ſtationed higher up the bay, and are kept by Meſſrs. Kennett, Hawker, Iggleden, and Auſtin, and have alſo every convenience for bathing, particularly the addition of excellent hot-baths, which are heated at any time at the ſhorteſt notice; or, in ſtormy weather, when it is impoſſible to go into the open ſea, they are uſed with the greateſt convenience as cold baths, and the ſea water ſhifted for each bather.

The ancient Britiſh name of Dover was Dour, the Saxon Doppa, the Roman Dubries; and the Watling-ſtreet, one of the ancient Roman roads which croſſed the kingdom, commenced here, going very ſtraight to Canterbury, over Barham downs, where it is very perfect. Dover at preſent conſiſts of two parts, of nearly equal ſize, connected by a long narrow ſtreet, named Snaregate-ſtreet, from the lofty rocks that hang over it, and ſeem to threaten thoſe who paſs below with inſtant deſtruction. The upper and moſt ancient part is called the Town; the lower part the Pier.

Dover is one of the principal cinque-ports; the others being Haſtings, Romney, Hythe, and Sandwich: the two additional ancient towns, Rye and Winchelſea. Each of theſe ports had ſeveral members, the inhabitants of which participated of their privileges, and bore a ſhare in their expences. They were incorporated by Edward I. and, though there is now no charter extant earlier than his reign, yet in that there is mention made of immunities granted them by William the Conqueror; and the cuſtoms of particular places extend ſtill higher, which ſhew they are derived from immemorial preſcription. The charter of Edward I. endowed them with many great privileges, equally conducive to national commerce and ſecurity. They were amongſt them to furniſh fifty-ſeven ſhips, every ſhip to be manned with twenty men and a boy at their own coſt, for the ſpace of fifteen days, and ſo long after as the king ſhould pleaſe to appoint; but then they were to be in his pay. The honours, privileges, and prerogatives, granted to them in conſideration of theſe ſervices, were many and great. Amongſt others, they were each of them to ſend two members to repreſent them in parliament; were by their deputies to bear the canopy over the king's head at his coronation, and to dine at the uppermoſt table in the great hall on his right hand; to be exempted from ſubſidies and other aids; their heirs to be free from perſonal wardſhip, notwithſtanding any tenure; to be impleaded in their own towns, and not elſewhere; to hold pleas and actions real

and

and perſonal; to have conuſance of fines; to have the power of enfranchiſing of villains; not to be liable to tolls, and to have full liberty of buying and ſelling; to appoint their bailiff to have juriſdiction with the magiſtrates of Yarmouth during the fiſhing fair. This laſt privilege was productive of many ſerious diſputes between the cinque-ports and town of Yarmouth, which were carried to ſuch extremes, that, in the 25th year of the reign of Edward I. that king paſſing into Flanders, to the aſſiſtance of the earl of Flanders againſt the king of France, being no ſooner on land, but the men belonging to the cinque-ports, and thoſe belonging to Yarmouth, engaged each other and fought on the ſea with ſuch fury, that, notwithſtanding the king's commands to the contrary, twenty-five ſhips belonging to Yarmouth were burnt and deſtroyed, and others greatly damaged, 171 men killed, and goods to the value of 15,356l. ſpoiled and taken from them: this produced a retaliation, and, notwithſtanding every endeavour uſed by ſucceeding monarchs, the animoſity did not completely ſubſide till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who finally ſettled their diſputes to the ſatisfaction of both parties. It was to direct and enforce the due performance of theſe important ſervices, and to ſuperintend the punctual preſervation of theſe extraordinary privileges, that the lord warden, chancellor, and admiral, of the cinque-ports, was appointed; which high office has been ſometimes executed by the heirs apparent of the crown; often by princes of the royal blood; and always by perſons of the firſt rank in the kingdom. The preſent lord warden is the Right Hon. William Pitt, chancellor of his majeſty's exchequer, &c. In conſequence of this eſtabliſhment, the ſhips of theſe in conjunction with other ports were the navy of the realm; and, as our hiſtorians ſhew, in almoſt every reign, diſcharged this truſt with great honour and reputation: neither were the cinque-ports reſtrained to the number of veſſels above-mentioned, but have ſometimes fitted out double the number; and, when larger ſhips were thought neceſſary, have equipped fewer of theſe, at an expence equivalent to that which their ſervices by tenure would have occaſioned. At the cloſe of queen Elizabeth's reign they had five ſhips, of one hundred and ſixty tons each, at ſea for five months at their own charge; and, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. they fitted out two large ſhips which ſerved two months, and coſt them upwards of 1800l. In the reign of Edward I. A. D. 1293, the fleet of the cinque-ports, conſiſting of one hundred ſail, attacked that of France, compoſed of upwards of two hundred, defeated and deſtroyed them; ſo that, for a ſeaſon, that kingdom was in a manner without a navy.

Dover was anciently walled in, and had originally ten gates, a proof of its primitive opulence and ſplendour. Eaſtbrook-gate ſtood under the Eaſt Cliff, near Maunsfield's-corner. St. Helen's-gate next the former, towards the South-weſt. The Poſtern, or Fiſher's-gate, near the bridge. Butcher-gate, which opened towards the South. Snare-gate, towards the South-weſt, the ſcite of which (now called the Bench) was converted into a pavement for the merchants meeting; and over it was the cuſtom-houſe. Severus's-gate, South-weſt towards the Pier, ſaid to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. Adrian's-gate, called Upwall, on the lower ſide of the hill, on the Weſt part, above the laſt-mentioned gate. Common-gate, or Cow-gate, as the way leading to a common where the cows belonging to the town were driven, paſſed through it. St. Martin's, called alſo Monk's-gate, and Poſtern-gate, leading towards the hill. Biggen-gate, which laſt took its name from the ſtreet which ends there: it was anciently called North-gate. Of theſe gates, the ſituation of four only are now exactly known. Snare-gate, long ſince removed. Severus's, or Pier-gate, which was taken down about a century ago. Biggen-gate, removed in 1762; and Cow-gate, in the year 1776: not the ſlighteſt trace of the others can now be diſcovered.

The paſſage from Dover to France being the neareſt and ſafeſt for travellers, merchants, and pilgrims, there was a law formerly, that none ſhould go to the Continent but from thence. Dover was in a flouriſhing condition in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, who made this town a body corporate, by the ſtile of

mayor and commonalty, and the townſmen were called burgeſſes; amongſt whom the mayor choſe aſſiſtants for the year, who, being ſworn to faithful ſervice, were called jurats; which name and office is now common to all the cinque-ports, and ſome of the towns their dependants. This charter was renewed in the reign of Edward III. The laſt charter of Dover was granted by Charles II. Though the town was governed by its own magiſtrates in the Confeſſor's days, Goodwin Earl of Kent claimed over it a right of protection and ſuperiority, which he aſſerted in taking upon him to revenge the murder of nineteen inhabitants, whom the Earl of Boulogne's ſervants had ſlain in a tumult. By this ſtep he incurred the king's diſpleaſure, who baniſhed this potent and formidable vaſſal, for this encroachment on his royal ſupremacy; but the circumſtance nearly occaſioned a civil war.

There were formerly ſeven churches in this town; but five of them, dedicated to St. John, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Martin-le-Grand, and St. Martin the Leſs, have been long ſince demoliſhed. The church of St. Martin-le-Grand was taken down in 1546, and the bells given to the Chamber of Dover: about the ſame time St. John's church was alſo deſtroyed. The other two pariſh churches, which are now exiſting, are St. Mary the Virgin, and St. James's. St. Mary's was built by the prior and convent of St. Martin, for the uſe of the inhabitants, &c. It may be worthy of notice, that the tower of this church was lately diſcovered (in digging a vault) to have been built upon the remains of an ancient Roman bath. This church is furniſhed with a good-toned organ; and, among other monuments within the church, is a fine mural one to the memory of Peter Heaton, Eſq. erected at the ſole expence of Mrs. Anne Markland, with an inſcription in Hebrew, Latin, and Engliſh. Alſo, one to the memory of the celebrated Charles Churchill, Eſq. and another to the late Britiſh Ariſtophanes, Samuel Foote, Eſq. Churchill was buried in a church-yard formerly belonging to Martin-le-Grand; the place is marked by a plain head-ſtone. The tower of St. Mary's church, which is very ancient, has eight bells. The church of St. James anciently belonged to the Caſtle; and in it the court of chancery and admiralty for the cinque-ports, and their members, are ſtill occaſionally holden. The tower, which is without a ſteeple, contains ſix bells. St. Martin-le-Grand was the mother-church of Dover, and had a ſuperiority over the other churches and chapels in the town. St. Martin the Leſs, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, were immediately ſubject to it. None of the prieſts were permitted to ſing high maſs in the other churches, till the monks of St. Martin-le-Grand had begun, which was notified by tolling the great bell; and all the great offerings were made at the high altar of this collegiate church. The preſent market-place was St. Martin's church-yard: the revenues of this priory were valued, at the ſuppreſſion, at 170l. 14s. 11½d. according to Dugdale:—Speed ſays they amounted to 232l. 1s. 5½d. At the end of the town, in the reign of Henry III. a large religious houſe was founded by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, for an hoſpital, and called the Maiſon Dieu, (Houſe of God,) and by him afterwards given to that king. It was at the ſuppreſſion converted by Henry VIII. into a victualling-office for ſupplying the royal navy in the Downs, and on this coaſt, with victualling-ſtores; and it is uſed for the ſame purpoſe at the preſent time. Oppoſite the Maiſon Dieu are the remains of the priory belonging to St. Martin's, now uſed as a farm-houſe, and is in the occupation of Mr. W. Coleman. At the Pier was a ſmall chapel, (the burying-ground of which ſtill remains,) built by a foreign nobleman whoſe life was there preſerved after ſhipwreck, and by him dedicated to St. Mary, and afterwards called the Lady of Pity's Chapel: it was valued at the diſſolution at 59l. per ann. and the ſacerdotal veſtments and decorations of this chapel, ſome of cloth of gold, ſome embroidered, were reputed worth 200 marks.

There was formerly here a houſe belonging to the Knights Templars before their ſuppreſſion by king Edward II. made memorable by being the place where king John made his diſgraceful ſubmiſſion to the Roman pontiff, by ſetting his ſeal to a deed, whereby he acknowledged himſelf to hold the crown of England

land of the pope, and promiſed to pay yearly 1000 marks to the holy father and his ſucceſſors. This charter, becauſe it was afterwards with marked inſult and triumph cloſed in gold, was then commonly called Aurea Bulla, (the bull of gold.) The houſe above-mentioned is ſaid by Harris to have ſtood where Archcliff-fort now is.

Juſt without the town, cloſe by the London road, at a place ſtill called the Old Chapel, was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The leaſt remains are not now diſcernable; but a fair is annually holden on the ſpot, on St. Bartholomew's day.

Dover harbour being an object of great national importance, we will introduce the obſervations of a gentleman of great profeſſional abilities upon this intereſting ſubject. "The want of uſeful harbours upon our coaſts, between Portſmouth and the Thames, particularly in times of war with the Dutch, or any Northern power, when conſiderable numbers of the king's ſhips are ſtationed in the Downs, has ſufficiently ſhewn the advantages that might ariſe from that of Dover; the ſituation of which, and vicinity to the French coaſts, with many other conſiderations, make the general advantages of it, in a more improved ſtate, of the utmoſt conſequence to the kingdom at large. Many perſons, convinced of the excellence of its ſituation, have propoſed alterations and improvements; and projects of this nature have not been wanting, under any lord warden of the cinque-ports, to introduce the changes that the conſequence and neceſſary attention to our navy ſeemed to demand; and it may have been difficult, from the multiplicity of ideas on the ſubject, to ſelect the moſt uſeful; the apparent neglect may, therefore, under the difficulties of deciſion in this reſpect, be readily accounted for; and, as the natural and proper mode of reſtoring Dover harbour, from any plan that has hitherto appeared, does not ſeem to have been pointed out, the town and country have at leaſt the ſatisfaction of ſeeing, that no great advance has been made upon defective outlines, and it remains open and free to a conſideration yet to adopt an eligible plan.

"The preſent direction of the river through the Pent, and thence to the outfall of the mouth of the harbour, is certainly contrary to nature; and it is to be regretted, that the ſeveral ingenious perſons who have propoſed alterations have never quitted ſuch a falſe courſe of the water, which may be the beſt reaſon why their projects have been attended with ſo little benefit.

"In any kind of work, where water is to perform a part of the operation, perfection has always been the fartheſt off in proportion as nature has been loſt ſight of; and the beſt plan of engineering is certainly that which begins with giving her every one of her powers. No one can have a doubt, upon viewing the ſhape of the ground and cliffs of Dover, of the mouth of the haven being originally to the Eaſtward of Lord North's battery; and we find the cleareſt proofs upon record, why ſuch original channel has been changed; but, as the motives of the firſt alterations were, to ſtop up all deep water, and prevent the entrance of the Romans, the reverſe ſhould now direct us to reſtore ſuch deep water, as a ſhelter for our own ſhips. It is poſſible that Cæſar, or his officers, might make the firſt beginning at Dover Caſtle; but there is no doubt that the moſt extenſive part of thoſe fortifications having been done by the Britiſh king, Arviragus, to hold that ſtation againſt the Romans; and, as the harbour, with deep water to a conſiderable diſtance between the hills, bounded by a flat ſhore, muſt have been favourable to the enemies acting againſt him, by reinforcements from their veſſels, his reaſons for carrying a dam acroſs the mouth of the haven, between the perpendicular cliffs, is clear to every military idea, and muſt have been a wiſe meaſure in thoſe days, as by ſuch ſtoppage of the haven, the ſtrength of the ſituation againſt an invading foe muſt have been greatly augmented.

"The courſe of the water as it now is, and probably has been ſince the firſt ruin of the haven, ſeems to be the channel the back water of the river made by breaking the South end of the dam, or bar, made acroſs the entrance, which happened to be over the chalk rocks, where high hills had originally ſtood." [It can

can eaſily be conceived, that, in the courſe of ſo many centuries, the cliffs muſt have been conſiderably waſted by the action of winds, rain, froſt, &c. ſo that, in all probability, at the time Cæſar attempted to land, the ſea flowed directly up to the cliffs. Some little time ſince, in building a houſe in Snaregate-ſtreet, the workmen had occaſion to cut ſome of the chalk away at the bottom of the cliff, and, by ſo doing, broke into an old well, which, at the time it was ſunk, was probably conſiderably within the edge of the cliff. This confirms the above idea, and is a convincing proof that the cliffs formerly projected conſiderably farther towards the ſea.] "The banks or ſides of this forced courſe of the back water have ſince been ſtrengthened, and from them we have what forms the preſent harbour, which, from its bottom of hard chalk rock, can never be much deeper than the low-water mark, whatever works may be erected upon it; and a good tide-harbour would be the utmoſt that could ariſe from the moſt expenſive and ingenious plan. Good harbours are not the produce of labour, and we never find deep water where ſuch depth is not gained by the grinding quality of the indraught of tides, and outfall, with the increaſe of velocity by an augmented quantity; an advantage which never can ariſe from the preſent unnatural courſe of Dover harbour. And, though it may be hazarding an opinion too far to ſay exactly where the channel originally was, it is certain, by experiments in boring and otherwiſe, it could be diſcovered near enough to afford every deſirable aid towards the attainment of a deep and ſafe harbour; and perhaps the beſt plan to be adopted, would be ſuch as might recover every advantage the haven originally had, and not deſert tne preſent harbour, but, by keeping it as it now is, or, if poſſible, to improve it. The back water might be more than it ever was in former times, while the heads of the piers, now forming the entrance, being kept up, a cover would be preſerved of great conſequence to the bay, affording great ſhelter to it, which, with the diſtant headlands, would not fail to make the entrance between piers, which might be erected to favour the ſides of the natural channel to the Eaſtward of Lord North's Battery, perfectly ſafe. Such piers ſhould be conſtructed (at leaſt till the utmoſt depth of water by the different operations of currents could be aſcertained) with timber and faſcines, after which, additions of more permanent materials might be added. And it is proper here to obſerve on the ſubject, that, inſtead of ſuffering any part of the preſent depth of water in the harbour to be injured by any propoſed addition of new piers, the parts from the Boom-houſe to the Victualling-yard, with the whole of Paradiſe-pent, would be more benefited than any other, as being the beſt ſituated for docks, and repairs of ſhipping of every deſcription; a circumſtance that muſt exceedingly enrich that part of Dover in particular; while the inhabitants of the whole town, from an immenſe increaſe of buſineſs and commerce, would not fail to experience the vaſt advantages attending an impartial and natural treatment of this harbour. The value of property of every denomination in the neighbouring parts of the country muſt alſo, by this means, be very conſiderably increaſed.

"The opinion of the great Sir Walter Raleigh would alone be ſufficient to juſtify the incurring a very great expence; and, indeed, it is difficult to ſay how a contrary conduct (while the navies of our enemies ſo rapidly increaſe) in the directing powers of this kingdom is to be reconciled with a proper diſcharge of duty men owe to their country. On this ſubject Sir Walter obſerves, that 'no promontory, town, or haven, in Chriſtendom, is ſo placed, by nature and ſituation, both to gratify friends and annoy enemies, as the town of Dover; no place is ſo ſettled to receive and deliver intelligence for all matters and actions in Europe, from time to time; no town is by nature ſo ſettled, either to allure intercourſe by ſea, to train inhabitants by land, to make it great, fair, rich, and populous; nor is there, in the whole circuit of this iſland, any port, either in reſpect of ſecurity or defence, or of traffic or intercourſe, more convenient, needful, or rather of neceſſity to be regarded, than this of Dover: ſituated on a promontory next fronting a puiſſant foreign king, and in the very ſtreight, paſſage, and intercourſe, of almoſt all the ſhipping in Chriſtendom.'

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" The ſituation of Dover roads is of vaſt conſequence in war, as an advanced ſtation for a part of the Downs force; but in our late quarrel with the Dutch it was either forgotten, or its natural conſequence unknown. Had a part of our men of war been riding at ſingle anchor in Dover-roads when compte Byland paſſed with the Dutch men of war, they would not, probably, have eſcaped as they did. It is well known to ſeamen, that winds often blow ſo as to favour the paſſage of ſhips up the Channel and to the Eaſtward, that prevent our ſhips coming out of the Downs, by the South-ſand Head, to intercept them, and by the time of our getting to ſea, through the Gull-ſtream, they have gained the wind ſo much upon us as to render purſuit of little conſequence. But how far greater would the utility of Dover be, could its harbour, at any time of tide, receive the king's ſhips within the piers.

" That reaſoning without experience ſhould not appear on this head, men, uſed to boring for water, were ſometime ſince employed to diſcover the depth of the original mouth of the haven at Dover, where the dam made by Arviragus was ſuppoſed to paſs, and ſea-beach, mud, and other things of different qualities, which had been, from the earlieſt proofs, depoſited by the motion of the ſea in ſuch depths of water when the harbour was in its natural ſtate, were taken up to near five fathoms under the high-water mark; and the place of making this experiment being ſome hundred yards within land, or the place to which piers might be carried out with great ſafety, there remains not the leaſt doubt but ſhelter, at the loweſt ſpring tides, could be given to the king's ſhips in a harbour at Dover, that ſhould be conſtructed upon an outline to agree with what nature favours and moſt requires."

Moſt of the viciſſitudes which Dover harbour has experienced ſeem to hav ariſen from the different forms which the ſhelf of beach has aſſumed. The nature of the ſhifting of the beach, and the courſe it takes, although it is conſtantly in motion, ſeems to be but little underſtood, and, in conſequence of it, almoſt every method that has been tried to keep it in the bay ſeems to have been in a great meaſure ineffectual. The general idea is, that it paſſes away, along the coaſt, to the Eaſtward; if this had been the caſe in the ſtorms of laſt ſpring, which ſwept a vaſt quantity of beach out of the bay, an immenſe accumulation of beach would have remained againſt Cheeſeman's Head, under the Caſtle, which did not happen; but, on the contrary, a great part of the beach, which, before the gales of wind came on, was collected againſt the above-mentioned head, was carried away, ſo as to endanger the buildings lately erected on that ſpot by captain Smith. From this, and other attentive obſervations on the ſubject, it ſeems rational to ſuppoſe, that, although the beach comes into the bay along the coaſt from the Weſtward, and, in ſome winds, moves round the whole extent of the bay, yet it paſſes away, in general, more immediately out of the bay into the channel, from the bottom or foot of the beach, than from the upper part, or full. Taking it in this point of view, it is by no means improbable that the accumulation of beach in the bay without ſide the pent might firſt be gained by the work erected almoſt acroſs the bay many years ſince (ſuppoſed in the reign of Henry VIII. or queen Elizabeth), the remains of which are now viſible at low water, near the lower rope-walk. This work appears to have been ſeveral feet in height, and had a return towards the land at the ends, by which, when once the beach had lodged behind it, it was prevented from paſſing into the ſea again, as this work intercepted it. Should this theory hold, which I have little doubt of, the moſt effectual way of preſerving the beach would be by running a work, in ſome meaſure ſimilar to the old one, acroſs the bay; or by any other means that would prevent the beach from working away at the foot of it. If Cheeſeman's Head was carried out farther into the ſea in a more Weſterly direction, it would certainly have this effect in a great degree.

But probably the beſt harbour that could poſſibly be effected on this coaſt might be formed by means of caſſoons, ſunk round the bay, ſo as to encloſe the whole of it, from the North pier of the preſent harbour to Cheeſeman's Head; by this means a new harbour would be formed of very conſiderable extent, that could

could admit ſhips at any time of the tide; and, ſhould the beach accumulate before the mouth of it, an immenſe back-water might be obtained by means of the old harbour, by which a ſufficient current might be obtained to clear it at any time. The extent of ſuch a work as this, great as it may appear, is trifling when compared to what the French are doing to form a harbour at Cherbourg; and ſtill more trifling, when weighed againſt its utility.

Dover harbour, in its preſent form, has of late years been greatly improved; exceeding good ſtone quays and new ſluices have been erected. The old North pier-head has been repaired upon a moſt judicious plan; and a new ſwing bridge has been conſtructed in the room of the old draw-bridge, which requires ſo little exertion to remove, that a child may almoſt work it. The two laſt were done under the direction of Henry Oxenden, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the harbour, from whoſe ingenuity and indefatigable attention greater improvements may ſtill be expected. Indeed, a general attention to this important object ſeems to be ariſing, which, if carried into effect with ſpirit, will ſoon reſtore the ancient conſequence of Dover.

We ſhall now proceed to the Caſtle, a fortreſs that has been famous through many ages, and was formerly eſteemed the lock and key of the whole kingdom; it is very extenſive, upwards of thirty-five acres are ſuppoſed to be contained within the walls. As it is frequently aſſerted in our old chronicles, and from them tranſcribed into our local and more general hiſtories, that Dover caſtle was built by Julius Cæſar, many who have viſited it, have been ſatisfied with this idle report; but the works ſtill remaining bear evident marks of its having been raiſed in different and very diſtant periods of our hiſtory. The three leading characteriſtical parts of ground-plans and buildings are Roman, Saxon, and Norman; but when, or by whom, each part was raiſed, and for what particular purpoſe, remains to be determined by attending to the maſonry and the different methods of fortification, and conſidering when they were probably introduced into our iſland.

The Roman fortifications, or all the works we can now trace of that enterpriſing and warlike people, upon the hill, are bounded by the deep ditch which encloſes that ſpace in which the church and octagonal watch-tower are placed; and it will be a vain attempt to ſearch after any Roman military work in the caſtle beyond it.

The form of the camp, the ditch, and the octagonal building, all point out the hand of the Roman engineer and the Roman architect. It was no uncommon thing for them, where the ground would admit of it, to make their camp in the form of a parallelogram, with the angles rounded off, and to ſecure it with a deep ditch and a high parapet. This appears to be the original plan of the Roman camp on this hill, before it was altered either by the Saxons or the Normans. The hiſtorians, who have aſcribed this work to Julius Cæſar, did not attend to the place of his landing, the time he was here, nor the difficulties he had to encounter to fill up his time, without employing himſelf in building caſtles and towers.

The firſt expedition of the Romans to Britain, under Julius Cæſar, was in the year fifty-five before Chriſt; and it has been determined to have been about the latter end of Auguſt when he arrived with his fleet in the valley where the town of Dover is now built; the ſea then flowing in between two high hills, ſituated in the entrance of the bay, forming naturally a fine harbour for his ſhips, well ſheltered from the winds, and the valley afforded plenty of wood, and fine water. But the emperor was obliged to relinquiſh this deſirable ſituation, as the Britons, from the high and bold ſhores, could ſo eaſily annoy his men with their miſſive weapons.

As Julius Cæſar was too prudent and cautious a commander to attempt the landing of his men under ſuch great diſadvantage and danger, he weighed anchor with the flood-tide, which was in his favour, about three o'clock in the afternoon, on the 23d of Auguſt, and he ſailed about eight miles farther towards the North; and, if we allow for the ſetting of the current at the rate of five miles an hour,

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he was carried farther than he eſtimated, and landed in the bay and near the high ground where Richborough caſtle was afterwards built.

To determine whether he built a caſtle on the hill at Dover during this expedition, we have only to attend to the reception he met with from the natives on ſhore; the damage he ſuſtained in his fleet by a ſtorm; the time he was confined in his camp; and the injury he ſuſtained in his retreat; the concluſion muſt be, that he could not march ſo far from his ſhips in an enemy's country to build a tower.

As the ſame emperor made a ſecond deſcent upon Britain the following year, and, according to ſeveral of our hiſtorians, very probably at the ſame place, it is next to be conſidered, whether he was not fully employed, during the months he continued here, without fortifying any other place than the ground he encamped upon.

If he waited only two days on the coaſt at his arrival for that part of his fleet he left behind him, and ſpent ten days more in refitting his ſhips, which had ſuffered ſeverely by tempeſtuous weather, he could not have had above three weeks to fight his battles; to ravage the country; to form alliances and conclude treaties with different and very diſtant ſtates; and, if he only did one quarter part of what our ſome of our hiſtorians have mentioned, he never had any time to erect a ſingle tower at Dover. As this was the laſt expedition of the Romans to Britain till the year of Chriſt forty-three, it will be in vain to look for any Roman building at this ſpot till the reign of Claudius Cæſar.

Whether this emperor was excited by an ambitious deſire of a triumph, or any injury he had received from the Britons, he determined, in the third year of his reign, to attempt the conqueſt of our iſland; and ſent over Aulus Plautius, a general of conſular dignity, with an army, and was ſucceſsful in his firſt attempt upon the natives. If we can depend upon the credit of a Roman hiſtorian, he reduced part of Britain into the form of a Roman province, and placed a colony of veterans to ſecure it.

As this attempt was proſperous, it encouraged Claudius Cæſar to ſend over Publius Oſtorius Scapula, another general of rank, in the year of Chriſt forty-nine; and he, finding the natives inclining to inſurrection, immediately determined to diſarm ſuch as he ſuſpected and to build forts or caſtles to awe the reſt.

There are ſeveral reaſons why they fixed on the hill at Dover for a camp on their firſt ſettling on our iſland. The garriſon could not only defend the ſmall works they caſt up here againſt a ſuperior force, but it could command the harbour for receiving a reinforcement from the continent, or ſecuring a retreat to it, if neceſſary, by the aſſiſtance of their ſhips; we are therefore led to conclude that Aulus Plautius fixed his colony of veterans here before forts were built in the interior parts of the country; beſides, it is the neareſt part of Britain to the oppoſite ſhore. If we admit this conjecture, as we have but ſlight hints in hiſtory upon this ſubject, we may date the beginning of Dover caſtle, or ſo much of the ground-plan as appears to be Roman work, between the years of Chriſt forty-three and forty-nine.

As the Romans ſeemed now determined upon the conqueſt of Britain, and were obliged frequently to croſs and recroſs the ſea, it was neceſſary, that their paſſage to and from the continent might be ſafe for their ſhips, to erect a light-houſe upon the high lands on each ſide the Channel. The advantages of having ſuch a guide to a ſafe harbour, protected by their friends, were too great to be overlooked by the Romans, for without it they would have been expoſed to frequent ſhipwrecks by coming upon the coaſt in the dark, and liable to the attacks of the natives whoſe haunts they were at firſt unacquainted with.

By theſe reaſons we may conclude the octagonal building at the Weſt end of the church was originally deſigned for a Roman light-houſe and watch-tower, and erected either by Aulus Plautius or Publius Oſtorius Scapula. The foundation of this building is in a bed of clay, a method which was uſually practiſed by the Roman maſons, and this is ſaid to be one of the criterions of a Roman work; but the materials and the maſonry of this tower both declare it of very

high antiquity. The tiles are of the uſual thickneſs of Roman tiles but of different dimenſions, and ſome of them appear to have been caſt in a mould peculiar to the makers of them at this place. The tiles in the courſe, which is now nearly level with the ſurface of the ground, on the Eaſtern aſpect of the building, are on one ſide full of winding grooves, with four hemiſpherical knobs nearly equidiſtant from each angle, intended probably to make the mortar adhere more firmly. But what is moſt ſingular in the form of the tiles is their having a projection at the narrower end on each ſide of about one inch and three quarters, and an inch and an half wide, with a ſpace left of the ſame dimenſions at each angle of the oppoſite end, that, by reverſing the tiles when laid in the wall, the projecting part might drop into that ſpace like a half dove-tail, which rendered it impoſſible for them to ſlip from each other. The ground has been raiſed ſeveral feet ſince the firſt building of this tower; the form of it is octagonal without but a ſquare within, and the ſides of the ſquare and of the octagon are each about fourteen feet. The thickneſs of the wall to the marks of the firſt floor is about ten feet. In four of the ſides of this building are openings in the walls about four feet wide, and three of them of nearly equal heights, or about thirteen feet ſix inches within ſide, with ſemi-circular arches turned with Roman tiles, and either a ſtalactical concretion or a compoſition made and uſed by the Romans inſtead of ſtone. The pieces of this natural or factitious production applied in turning the arches are wedge-ſhaped, about four times the thickneſs of the tiles, and placed alternately between them with a thin laying of mortar of a reddiſh colour.

Though it is difficult to ſay whether this tower was ever uſed as a place of defence by the Romans, there can be little doubt of its having been applied to that purpoſe by the Normans. The maſonry on each ſide the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the ſpaces left in the wall for what we now call the windows, are much wider at the bottom than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at firſt only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop-holes which were left almoſt cloſe under the arch, and there were ſteps from the bottom to aſcend to them, as appears by the preſent ſlopings in the wall; and this alteration was probably made upon Gundulph's plan of defence, ſoon after the Normans undertook to fortify Dover caſtle. The arch over the original entrance on the Eaſt ſide is about ſix feet wide, and ſtill perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have ſuffered more from violence, and an idle curioſity in breaking off pieces of the materials to try their hardneſs, than either by age or the effects of the weather. It is very ſingular that the walls of the tower were originally built with the ſame kind of natural or artificial production the maſons uſed in turning the arches, and they cut or formed it into blocks about ſeven inches deep and a foot in length; but the pieces vary in their dimenſions. The work was carried up with firſt ſeven courſes of theſe blocks, and then two courſes of tiles: and this method was continued to the top of the tower. Many of theſe blocks differ in their ſolidity, neither are they all compoſed of the ſame proportionable parts of other bodies; they very much reſemble the ſediment found at the bottom of petrifying ſtreams, both in their appearance and their properties; and a gentleman very converſant in the foſſile world does not heſitate to call them a ſtalactical concretion. Several of the outſide courſes, which are ſtill remaining on the Eaſt ſide of the building, ſeem hardened by being expoſed to the weather.

As ſtalactical concretions abound in limeſtone-countries, and are ſo light as well as durable, they were very proper materials for the Romans to tranſport in their ſmall veſſels to places where they could not find ſtone for erecting towers of ſtrength. This appears a convincing proof of the antiquity of this building, and that it was raiſed by the Romans upon their ſettling in Britain, for if they had waited till they had been better acquainted with the country they would have found ſtone much nearer the place.

This tower has been caſed over, and very probably in the reign of Henry V. Erpingham being then lord warden of the caſtle, whoſe arms (two bars and a canton)

tou) are placed on a ſtone on the North ſide of it. As the ceiling is now dropping off in many places and the old work is again expoſed to the weather, time, which has been for ſo many ages eating into this work, muſt by degrees crumble it to rubbiſh, ſince there is but little probability of ſeeing it repaired again by thoſe who preſide over ſuch works. The laſt uſe made of this tower was to contain a ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke by his intereſt removed to Portſmouth; and the board of ordnance ſoon after, for the ſake of a trifling ſum, diſpoſed of the lead which covered them, and left, perhaps, one of the moſt ancient pieces of maſonry in this kingdom open to the corroding effects of the ſea-air, and to be mouldering away by the violent attacks of every winter ſtorm. The laſt and only remaining pieces of maſonry, within the Roman fortification, are the body and tower of the church; which, though not ſo old as the adjoining building, ſtill retain, in their preſent ſtate, ſtriking marks of ancient workmanſhip.

The learned antiquarians have been very much divided in their opinions concerning the antiquity of this church, and each has contended for his own conceit, without producing any ſubſtantial reaſons to ſupport it. Our monkiſh chronicles, and ſeveral of our old hiſtorians after them, have aſcribed the building of this church (which is in the form of a croſs), and St. Martin's near the city of Canterbury, to Lucius, whom they ſuppoſe to have been a provincial king in Britain by the courteſy of the Romans; he probably reigned in Kent between the years of Chriſt one hundred and thirty-one and one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

Whether this church was built by king Lucius, or by his order, it will not be worth while to determine on the credit of a monkiſh chronicle, which is erroneous in many inſtances; and by drawing haſty concluſions from the maſonry we may be led wide of the truth. It is the general and prevailing opinion of thoſe who have viſited theſe ruins, that the church was originally built out of the decayed works of the Romans, the Roman tiles being ſeen in almoſt every part of it, and placed, they ſay, without any regularity. But it is very perceptible that the maſonry, in whatever age it was built, was carried on in a very regular plan (a few trifling inſtances excepted) through the whole building.

In all maſonry, ancient and modern, whether Roman, Saxon, Norman, or Engliſh, one general method is purſued by the different artiſts, which is, their carrying up the angles of their buildings with ſquared materials, when they raiſed their walls with flints, or rubbles, or ſuch rough ſtones as they found upon the ſpot. Now it is evident upon a very ſlight inſpection, that the angles of this fabric were all originally formed with tiles, caſt in the Roman manner; which proves the artiſts had no ſtones they could ſquare for that purpoſe near their work: for, when they had, they were never at the trouble of caſting tiles. It is very probable that this church was built by ſome of the firſt maſons who arrived here from the continent, after the Saxon converſion, and in the place of one of plaiſter raiſed by Eadbald, becauſe the monks could here retire in ſafety, and exerciſe the duties of their office without fear of interruption by any ſudden invaſion of the enemy. As it is much to be doubted whether there be any religious fabric in the county which can boaſt a higher antiquity than ſome part of this ruin, we may place the foundation of it, between the firſt arrival of the artiſts from the continent (whither they had fled for protection ſoon after the beginning of the war of the Saxons with the natives) and the reign of Alfred, who alſo adopted the plan of building chapels in fortifications.

Three chaplains were formerly allowed to this caſtle, and they were permitted to wear the habits of prebends, on account of the dignity and antiquity of the place. The firſt chaplain ſaid maſs to the governor at the high altar; the ſecond to the marſhalman and his officers, at ten o'clock, at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third to the ſoldiers, at nine o'clock, at the north end of the chapel of relics.

After the reformation, when ſuperſtition was driven, by royal authority, from this church, the very appearance of religion ſoon retired from its altars; and it is much to be feared, that the ancient ſalary, which is ſtill continued, has been

frequently applied to anſwer political, more than religious, purpoſes; as the chaplain and the inhabitants of the caſtle are now no further acquainted with each other than by name.

In this church ſeveral perſons of family and note have been interred. In the chapel which contained the grand altar, Weever ſays, "lieth a knight whoſe portraiture is inlaid with braſs upon a marble ſtone, with this inſcription: viz. Hic jacet Robertus Aſheton, myles, quondam conſtabularis caſto Dovorre, et cuſtos Quinque Portum, qui obiit nono die Januar, A. D. milleſimo CCC octogeſimo quarto, cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen." The ſtone which contained the effigies of Sir Robert Aſheton, and the foregoing inſcription, is broken into ſeveral pieces, and parts of it is ſtill remaining in the church, but there is not any thing to be ſeen on it, except the grooves which contained the braſs work. The above-mentioned Robert Aſheton, knight, was admiral of the fleet, chief juſtice of Ireland, lord treaſurer, and one of the executors to the laſt will of Edward the third. He was deſcended from the Aſhetons of Aſheton-under-Line, in the county of Lancaſter.

On the right hand ſide of the ſouth chapel, there was formerly a marble coffin, which contained the remains of Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, and lord warden of the five ports in the reign of James the firſt; and it was placed upon a marble tomb, which contained the following inſcription: viz. Henricus Howardus, Henrici comitis Surriæ filius, Thomas ſecundi Norfolciæ ducis nepos, et Thomas tertii frater: comes Northamtoniæ, baro Howard de Marnhill; priviti ſigilli cuſtos; caſtri Durovernenſis conſtabularius: Jacobo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi ab intimis conciliis; ordinis periſcelidis eques auratus, et academiæ Cantabrigienſis cancellarius; inter nobiles literatiſſimus, in ſpem reſurgendi in Chriſto hic conditur. Obiit 15 die Junii, A. D. 1614. Inclytus hic comes fria hoſpitalia fundavit, et catifundiis dotavit: unam Grenewici in Cantio, in quo viginti Egeni et præfectus: alterum cluni in comitatu Solopiæ, in quo XII Egeni com præfecto: tertium ad Caſtrum Riſing, in comitatu Norfolciæ, in quo XII pauperculæ cum gubernatrice in perpetuum alantur. Johanne Griffiths, huic comiti ab epiſtolus, curante, poſitum. Of this nobleman, it was ſaid that he was the moſt learned among the noble, and the moſt noble among the learned.

A few years ago there was remaining in the walls of the chapel, a thick ſtone, with the following inſcription; but this has been wantonly broken, and the remains are buried in the rubbiſh. Memorandum.—"In this place was buried the body of Henry earl of Northamton, and conſtable of Dover caſtle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports, A. D. 1614. And in this place ſtood likewiſe a monument of the ſaid earl, whoſe body and monument, by reaſon of the ruinous condition of this chapel, was moved, A. D. 1696, to the chapel of the hoſpital of Eaſt Greenwich, in the county of Kent, of the foundation of the ſaid earl, at the charge of the worſhipful company of mercers, London, governors of the ſaid hoſpital; and with the conſent of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and of his grace the duke of Norfolk, and of Henry earl of Romney, lord warden and conſtable of Dover caſtle."

The ground behind the church is the burying-place for the ſoldiers who die in the caſtle; and, though there are but few of them who have had even a ſtone placed at the head of their graves to perpetuate their memory, yet they are now nearly upon a level with thoſe who have had monuments of ſculptured marble, and plates of engraved braſs, to inform the inquiſitive traveller of their birth and rank: for, alas! time, which levels all diſtinctions, will read us in this church a melancholy lecture on our vanity; and reflection will teach us how ſmall the difference between the commander and the commanded in the manſions of death; when we find there is hardly a trace left here of all the ſplendor of the rich and great.

But to return to the fortifications: the Saxons made many additions to the Roman works, and extended them towards the land, which after their manner was raiſed and levelled on the top, and encompaſſed by a deep broad ditch; and the firſt tower known to have been built in the exterior walls before the Norman conqueſt,

queſt, was built by order of Godwin, earl of Kent and governor of Dover caſtle, and probably the Saxon keep was ſoon afterwards ſurrounded by walls and towers. The gateway faced the Roman camp, and of the towers, we will ſpeak in their order: proceeding from this gate, formerly called palace gate, (becauſe it immediately led to the palace now called the keep,) the firſt tower to the right hand was called the duke of Suffolk's tower; the others are in the following order: the old arſenal; the king's kitchen, and other offices; king Arthur's hall, on the eaſt ſide of the keep, where a meſs-room and other buildings have been erected for the uſe of the military officers; and in the hall on this ſide the quadrangle are four other towers, excluſive of one on each angle; but their particular names have not reached the preſent time. Next follows the king's gate and bridge; this was formerly ſecured by two ſtrong gates, and a portcullis. On each ſide the gateway, there is an acceſs in the wall, open in front, after the manner of ſome of the Saxon fortifications. Theſe receſſes were uſed for various purpoſes; they were deſigned for retreats for their women and children; repoſitories for their arms; and for places whither their officers and men might retire to reſt in ſafety. This gate was ſtrengthened with an outwork, conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to command the vallum on each ſide the bridge; the walls of this work are about ten feet thick at the gateway by the foot of the bridge. Theſe walls are faced with flint, and the ſpace filled up with rubbiſh and mortar, which (we are told) is one of the criterions of Saxon maſonry. The three next towers were called Magminot towers; and the laſt, which is next the palace-gate, was named Arthur's ſmaller hall, or queen Guaonobour's bed-chamber. Henry the eighth made a magazine of Guaonabour's royal bed-chamber to depoſit his ſtores in, when he went with Anna Boleyne to France; it is not improbable that they were a part of the ſtores which were afterwards ſhewn for the wine, ſalt, and beef, left here by Julius Cæſar. Theſe towers are not to be perceived within the quadrangles, the preſent building having been erected ſo as to cover them on the inſide.

It is impoſſible, in the compaſs of this work, to give a vary particular deſcription of all the various contrivances in the palace or keep, a building deſigned by the ingenious architect for ſtrength and defence, for annoying the beſiegers, and for the ſafety of thoſe who were to defend the tower, in caſe of a cloſe ſiege.

Our hiſtorians inform us, upon the authority of a nameleſs chronicle in Norman French, that Henry II. about the year of Chriſt 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford caſtle, and immediately preceding his ſucceſſion to the throne, built this Keep or palace, and encloſed it with a new wall. There was certainly a wall round this part of the Saxon work previous to that king's reign, as the towers of Magminot were built in the curtain; but, as to the keep in the centre of the quadrangle, it will be difficult to determine, either from hiſtory or the maſonry, when, and whether by William, or Henry the Firſt, or by whom, it was firſt founded, as it underwent ſo many repairs in different and diſtant periods of time, and the ancient maſonry is hidden by the modern work. This noble tower is built upon Gundulph's plan, who was biſhop of Rocheſter, and employed by William the Conqueror to draw deſigns for his caſtles. The preſent entrance is on the South Side of it; and by a grand flight of ſteps you aſcend round the Eaſtern ſide to the third ſtory, on which, in Gundulph's caſtles, were the royal, or governor's, apartments. The rooms are large and lofty, but they have very little at this time, except ſtrength and ſecurity, to recommend them to our refined taſtes. This grand flight of ſtone ſteps was formerly ſecured by three ſtrong gates. By the firſt veſtibule, on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably deſigned for the perſon who guarded the firſt gate. Oppoſite to this is another, adorned on every ſide with beautiful arches richly embelliſhed with zigzag and other work; this, it is likely, was the chapel. The artiſt has been more laviſh of his ſkill in theſe arches than in thoſe over the door and on the ſide of the wall in the veſtibule. Though they are the true ſemi-circular arch, it is much to be doubted whether they are the work of a Saxon artiſt. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a ſimilar manner, which probably was a chamber. Beneath the cha-

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pel and the firſt veſtibule, was the dungeon for priſoners; ſeveral perſons of diſtinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made uſe of as a priſon for ſoldiers when they are under cloſe confinement. There are galleries built in the walls, with loop-holes, to annoy the beſiegers; and they are ſo contrived, that it would have been next to impoſſible for them to hurt the beſieged in any of the rooms by ſhooting at them. The ſecond floor was intended for the uſe of the garriſon, and that on the ground for ſtores. The window on the left hand, when we enter the keep at the door fronting the firſt flight of ſteps, will convince us what care our anceſtors took to prevent an arrow ſhot in at a loop-hole from reaching to the room ſo as to do any execution in it. The wall being eighteen feet thick, it gave them an opportunity of turning a ſloping arch from the top of the aperture in ſuch a manner that the height of the opening in the wall, within the room, might not exceed that of the bottom of the window or loop-hole. This being conſiderably above the ground, their warriors aſcended to it by a flight of ſtone ſteps in the wall; and, as the arch over their heads was turned to anſwer the aſcent or deſcent of the ſteps, an arrow, ſhot in at the aperture with the leaſt elevation, could never paſs the thickneſs of the wall without ſtriking ſome part of the arch. In the North angle of the keep, we are told, there is a well, which is now arched over; and it was this well which Harold, before his advancement to the throne, promiſed, upon his oath, to deliver up with the caſtle to William duke of Normandy. There is ſome difference between the mind of a prince when in poſſeſſion of a crown and at a diſtance from it; he violated his oath, and the violation of it coſt him his life.

Juſt without the duke of Suffolk's gate are barracks for the ſoldiers, and likewiſe the wells which ſupply the garriſon with water; they are each about 370 feet deep.

William duke of Normandy, after his ſucceſsful battle near Haſtings, in which Harold, king of England, was ſlain and his army routed, judged it neceſſary, before he quitted the coaſt, to ſecure a retreat to, and keep open a communication with, Normandy by the aſſiſtance of his fleet in caſe he ſhould meet with a repulſe. Dover caſtle was the place fixed upon; and, as it was even then a noted fortification, he marched his army to beſiege it, and it ſurrendered to him after a very feeble reſiſtance. The conqueror knew the weak parts of the caſtle; and, thinking it of too much conſequence to him to ſuffer it to be retaken by any neglect or ſurpriſe, he appointed Odo, biſhop of Bayeux, (his brother, whom he created earl of Kent,) juſticiary of England, regent, and governor of Dover caſtle, with a ſtrong garriſon, to defend it for him againſt any attack that might be made upon it. This proud, avaricious, and imperious, prelate, falling into diſgrace, John Fienes, a truſty Norman, and one the conquerer could confide in, was appointed governor of the fortification, and he had the lands given him; which he held of the crown, to ſecure and defend their works. This worthy knight, being willing to prove himſelf deſerving of the favours conferred upon him by his ſovereign, proceeded to diſcharge the important truſt with great ſkill and diligence. It was by his order, and under his inſpection, the two exterior walls were joined to the Saxon fortification, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. As he did not think himſelf equal to the taſk, he ſelected eight tried and approved Norman warriors to aſſiſt him in ſuperintending and expediting the work. The names of theſe commanders were William de Albranche, Fulbert de Dover, William Arſic, Jeffery Peverel, William Mainſmoth, Robert Porth, Robert or Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam. Theſe had among them one hundred and twelve knights' fees, and were not only obliged to find a number of ſoldiers in proportion to the knights' fees they held of the crown, but they were bound by the nature of their tenure to build a tower for the defence of the caſtle, and for their own particular reſidence, and to place their arms in the front of it.

The names of the towers in the exterior wall of the caſtle, beginning at the ſide of the cliff next the town, are—Cannons, or Monk's Gate, where at preſent is a battery; Albrancis, or Rokeſley's Tower; Chilham, or Chaldeſcot's

Tower; Hurſt Tower; Arſic, or Say Tower; Gatton Tower; Peverel, Beauchamp, or Marſhal's, Tower; Port, Gaſtling, or Mary's, Tower; Fienes, or New Gate, or the Conſtable's, Tower; Clopton Tower; Godsfoe Tower; Crevequer, or Cranville, or earl of Norfolk's, Tower; Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's Tower; Avaranche's, or Manſel's Tower; Veville, or Pinceſter Tower; earl Godwin's Tower; and Aſhetisfordian Tower.

Of theſe towers thoſe moſt worthy notice at preſent are, firſt, Chilham, or Chaldeſcot's Tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whoſe family came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy; and he being ſelected by John Fienes to aſſiſt him in defending the caſtle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Chaldeſcot ſucceeding to the command here, the tower was called by his name.

In the front of this building is a houſe for an officer under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, called the Bodar of Dover caſtle. Though the ancient title is ſtill retained, the original duty of his office is but little known by the inhabitants of the five ports and their ancient towns.

The word is derived from the Saxon, *Boda*, which ſignifies a meſſenger, or a perſon ſent with letters, injunctions, or precepts, from the ſuperior of any particular juriſdiction. Upon all writs directed to him from the office of the Lord Warden, or the Conſtable of Dover caſtle, he is called my Bodar, or, which is the ſame thing, my meſſenger.

The bodar of Dover-caſtle has alſo another title annexed to his office, which is ſergeant at arms. By this poſt he has power from the lord warden to take into his particular juriſdiction crown and other debtors under an arreſt, and to ſhut them up, and keep them in ſafe cuſtody, in a priſon belonging to Fulbert de Dover's tower.—In this, as in many other jails in peculiar diſtricts, there are ſeveral alterations neceſſary, and ſome things which ought to be rectified without the authority of parliament. It is to be hoped, that, when the ſtate of this priſon is known, ſome perſon who has the power will have the inclination to endeavour to ſoften the hardſhips which many ſuffer in it. There are but two rooms in this building for the confinement of the gentleman, the creditable but unfortunate artificer, and the moſt abandoned of the human race; in theſe rooms are they obliged to eat and ſleep, and (if report ſpeaks truth) it has happened that the different ſexes have been locked into the ſame apartment. The priſoners have not the leaſt outlet, where they can go to breathe the freſh air, or for any other neceſſary purpoſe. To add to the horrors of this jail, there is not the leaſt allowance of proviſions either for common or crown debtors; and, if the perſons who are ſo unfortunate as to be locked up here are not of a trade at which they can work in their confinement, they muſt not eat, unleſs their friends can afford to keep them, or the few who occaſionally viſit ſuch ſcenes of diſtreſs caſt in their mite to lighten but prolong their wretchedneſs.—The next tower of note is Fienes, or Newgate, or the Conſtable's Tower, ſtill uſed as the governor's apartments.—This noble building, which is raiſed upon the ſcite of a more ancient one, is after the deſign of Gundulph, who firſt introduced the high portal, and ſecured the paſſage with drawbridges, portculliſſes, and maſſy gates.

It would have been much eaſier to have forced a paſſage through the walls of the caſtle than through this archway, which was defended by two portculliſſes and two gates; and, when the bridge was drawn up, it might be conſidered as another gate, there being projections in the arch to ſupport it. In the interior ditch you may deſcend, by a flight of ſtone ſteps, to a ſubterraneous vault, cut, through the ſolid rock, into the outer ditch.

The reſidence of the conſtable or governor of the caſtle was in the apartments in theſe towers after the Norman conqueſt; and it was here they heard and ſettled all diſputes and controverſies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garriſon.—The porter generally ſtands at the door of a room under the arch on the left hand going into the caſtle, to invite travellers to ſee the ancient keys of the caſile, and a few antique pictures which are kept there. They have an old

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horn, which tradition, to inhance its worth, tells us was uſed by the Romans, at the building of the caſtle, to give notice to the workmen, by the ſounding of it, when to begin or to leave their work. We know it was an ancient cuſtom, with the feudal lords, for the centinel to ſound a horn for a ſignal at the gates of the caſtles upon their eſtates; and no doubt this was one of the horns uſed by the centinels here to ſound an alarm, to give notice of the approach of ſtrangers, or to convey from poſt to poſt, during the night, any alarm, or other notice.

We will next ſpeak of Crevequer, or Canville, or Earl of Norfolk's Tower. This was built by one of the aſſociated captains, and is ſituated oppoſite the north entrance into the quadrangle of the keep; but near it are ſeveral other towers, which have neither names nor lands aſſigned them. If theſe towers had been deſigned for appendages to Crevequer's Tower, they ought to have been included in his grant of lands, as all caſtle-guard tenures were obliged to be definite. It was not ſufficient for them to be in general words, to defend the caſtle; but it was required to be particularly expreſſed, to defend a tower, a gate, a bridge, or ſome certain part of the caſtle. As this was the caſe, it is reaſonable to conclude that theſe towers were built after Henry the Eighth paſſed an act to ſuppreſs all caſtle-guard tenures; but, from a ſubterraneous paſſage, which connected theſe towers with each other, it is probable that they are of higher antiquity.—Near this tower you deſcend by a flight of ſtone ſteps into the main ſally-port, which is wide and lofty, and part of it is cut through the ſolid rock.—Near the entrance of this paſſage is a turning to the right hand, by which you proceed to a ſtone door-caſe, near the foundation of the wall of the caſtle, where there is another flight of ſteps, by which you again deſcend ſeveral feet, till you arrive at a paſſage, to the right and left, in the bank without the wall. The paſſage to the right is nearly filled up with rubbiſh, and it is not poſſible to crawl to the end of it; yet there is reaſon to believe that it never went farther than the tower in the angle to the right. On the left of the flight of ſteps you proceed in a ſubterraneous vault which forms ſeveral angles, and the direction was guided by the foundations of the towers. As the arch is ſtopped up, it is not eaſy to trace it to the place where it originally opened; but, if it did not lead into the main ſally-port, it led into a tower near it.—The tower in the ditch and the adjoining ſubterraneous works, are ſuppoſed by ſome to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the caſtle was beſieged by the dauphin, in the reign of King John; but this was probably impracticable, as it cannot be ſuppoſed that the beſiegers would have ſuffered the beſieged to have carried on ſuch a work, when they could ſo eaſily have prevented them. If this tower and the barbican were raiſed by Hubert de Burgh, it muſt have been in the interval of the dauphin's quitting the ſiege and returning to it again. That he might then erect them will indeed appear highly probable, when we conſider how indefatigable Hubert de Burgh was in fortifying and defending this caſtle for his ſovereign.—Lord St. John had a grant of Burleigh and Piſing in Kent, and Popeſhall in Hertfordſhire, to repair and defend it.

From St. John's Tower the ſally-port was continued acroſs the ditch, and entered the bank on the oppoſite ſide in a ſtrait direction, when it divided into three branches. The branch on the right hand going out of the caſtle had a tower at, or near, the opening, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen in the ſide of the works; this was probably intended to cover the men in caſe they ſhould have been purſued by the enemy, upon their return to the caſtle after a ſally. How far the other two branches of this ſubterraneous work were continued, or whether they had any towers to guard their entrance next the country, like the other, cannot be determined by the preſent remaining works. It is certain they were continued farther than they now are, and the middle-paſſage deſcends, though the other two aſcend, from the place where the three paſſages branch off.

There were ſeveral gates in different parts of this barbican, ſecured by ſtrong bolts and bars, to prevent or retard an enemy from proceeding into the caſtle, if they happened to force an entrance; which indeed was hardly practicable, the whole being ſo well defended by towers.

Crevequer's Tower was named Norfolk Tower, after Bigod earl of Norfolk, who had the command of it in the reign of Henry the Third, and a grant of the manors of Graveſend, Whitchling, and Sandling, in Kent, to repair it. The king, after his defeat at Lewes, was obliged by Leiceſter (who had almoſt all the royal family in his power) to ſign an order to the governors of his caſtles, to deliver them up to the barons; and this caſtle, among the reſt, was taken poſſeſſion of by the confederate troops. This being conſidered as a place of ſafety, Leiceſter uſed to ſend ſuch perſons to be priſoners here as he choſe to keep in ſafe cuſtody. Prince Edward, after the defeat at Lewes, May the 14th, 1264, was ſent and detained a priſoner here till the 28th of January in the following year; and then he was by an order of parliament delivered to the king, or, in other words, to Leiceſter, (as he had the king under his command,) till the artifice ſucceeded by which he made his eſcape. Prince Edward, ſoon after his enlargement, raiſed an army, and, on the 4th of Auguſt, in the ſame year, defeated Leiceſter at the battle of Eveſham, whoſe body was found among the ſlain.

After the death of the earl, his eldeſt ſon Simon Montfort, fearing the reſentment of his ſovereign, endeavoured to make Richard king of the Romans his friend, by releaſing him without a ranſom from Kenelworth caſtle where he had kept him a priſoner. The victory of prince Edward was favourable to ſeveral priſoners taken at Lewes; but thoſe at Dover caſtle did not find immediate relief from it.

The barons of the cinque-ports, hearing the affairs of the king were growing more proſperous, judged it neceſſary to take charge of the caſtle themſelves, and to ſecure the priſoners. This news being brought to the king, prince Edward prepared with all expedition to relieve his friends in Dover caſtle, in cuſtody of the barons. It being hazardous to abide too long with a weak party, the prudent barons of the ports, finding themſelves incapable of reſiſting for any length of time the forces coming againſt them, wiſely judged it would be more to their intereſt to open a treaty before matters were puſhed to an extremity, as they might then loſe all; and, by holding out, there was but little proſpect of getting any thing. In their articles of capitulation, they procured the honourable terms of keeping their horſes, armour, and all their military accoutrements, when they delivered up the caſtle to the prince.

Paſſing from the guard-houſe towards the hoſpital, the firſt tower in the wall is Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's, tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, the firſt commander of this tower, attended William duke of Normandy into England, as marſhal of his army; and, for his valour in the memorable battle of Haſtings, (where Harold king of England was ſlain,) the Conqueror gave him his ſcarf from his own arm. There was formerly a noble and ſpacious ſally-port from this tower; the entrance to it in the caſtle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand; and this, like the ſubterraneous work at Crevequer's tower, was originally intended not for foot only, but for cavalry. In this paſſage, under ground, there was a gate and portcullis; and the ſtone grooves in which the latter moved are ſtill remaining. It was probably drawn up by the ſide of the tower within the caſtle walls. The ſally-port was continued from the back of the tower acroſs the ditch between two walls, which, for the greater ſecurity, were probably arched over. An arch was turned in the maſon's work in the ditch, which, whilſt it ſupported the ſide-walls, left a paſſage through from one ſide to the other; and above, between the two walls, the paſs ſeems to have been made good by a draw-bridge between the tower and the bank, on the oppoſite ſide of the ditch. This bridge was neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of an enemy in caſe they had forced the work beyond it. In the part of the ſally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate which moved upon two pivots fixed in ſockets in the wall, and was hoiſted up by a pulley fixed in the top of the arch: by ſlackening the gate ſuddenly, the weight of it would have driven every thing before it, if there had been any reſiſtance made by the enemy in a cloſe purſuit. It has been generally ſuppoſed that there were

formerly a ſubterraneous paſſage from Crevequer's tower to this, and from this to Avaranche's tower, in the next angle, where, as authors have informed us, it turned, and paſſed on to Pinceſter's tower, and thence to the Roman camp. If there be any ſuch tracks remaining, they are not now to be traced without ſome trouble and expence.

We will now proceed to deſcribe the next tower, which is Avaranche's, or Maunſel's, tower, ſituated in the angle near the hoſpital. This is one of the nobleſt remains of the Norman towers in the caſtle. It was called Avaranche's from the firſt commander. The Maunſel who ſucceeded him, and got the tower called after his own name, was probably John Maunſel, a deſcendant of Philip Maunſel, who came over with William the Conqueror, as he was a perſon of ſome eminence, and lord warden of the caſtle in the reign of Henry III. Maunſel had a grant from the king of Malton and Alkham to defend and repair it.

This tower, by the preſent appearance of it, was built entirely for defence; as there was no conveniency in it even for the temporary reſidence of a commander, unleſs there was originally another ſtory more than there is left in the remaining ruin. The firſt floor of this tower was a kind of vault arched with ſtone but open in front; and in the wall, which is very thick, round part of this vault was a paſſage where you might aſcend by ſtone ſteps, in which paſſage the archers might ſtand, one above another, and command the ditch on each ſide of the building through the loop-holes, as well as the approaches to it, from each ſide of the curtain. By this gallery or paſſage they aſcended to the top of the firſt vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was alſo partly ſurrounded by a wall, but not near ſo thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular ſtaircaſe of ſtone leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the paſſage in the wall below was another paſſage covered with an arch ſupported with piers; oppoſite the interval between each pier were loop-holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the paſſage there was a machecolation in the wall for pouring out ſcalding water, burning ſand, melted lead, or whatever the beſieged pleaſed, upon the heads of the aſſailants.

The next tower in the other angle is Veville, or Pinceſter's tower. From this we will proceed to the following one, which is Earl Godwin's tower. This tower was built by earl Godwin about the time of Canute the Great or Edward the Confeſſor. He held by grant Goodneſtone, near Sandwich, where he had his ſeat for this particular purpoſe. At the back of this tower was a poſtern, through which was a way under ground that came into the caſtle upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon work. It was through this ſally-port Stephen Pinceſter led his reinforcement to enable Hubert de Burgh to withſtand the Dauphin.

In the beginning of the barons' wars, it is ſaid, the governor of Dover caſtle was a zealous partizan of the diſcontented nobles; but John prevailed upon him, by flattery, promiſes, and preſents, to deliver up the government of the caſtle to him. As this fortreſs was ſo advantageouſly ſituated to prevent the deſcent of his foreign enemies, he took care to ſelect a perſon attached to his intereſt, and one he could confide in, for this important truſt. Hubert de Burgh had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his brother Richard; and the king, knowing him to be active, loyal, prudent, brave, and learned in the laws of his country, appointed him governor of Dover caſtle. He alſo raiſed him to the dignity of earl of Kent and chief juſticiary, by virtue of which office he could hold courts and aſſizes for the trial and puniſhment of malefactors; and this power continued with the lord warden of the cinque ports after him. Hubert de Burgh, like every truly great and good man, was more intent upon diſcharging the duties of his office than enriching himſelf and his dependants at the expence of his ſovereign's welfare and the public ſafety; he therefore began with rectifying ſuch abuſes as he found had crept into the garriſon under former governors; and his aim was not only to correct but to aboliſh ſeveral old and adopt new regulations.

As

As the king had the fulleſt confidence in the integrity and abilities of his new governor, Hubert de Burgh could eaſily obtain the royal aſſent to give energy to his plans. As there were many who held land, and were bound by the nature of their tenure to give their perſonal attendance for the defence of the caſtle, he changed the nature of their ſervice, and they were obliged to pay 10s. each month to maintain a regular garriſon. By adopting this plan, he procured a number of men and officers, whom he trained to their duty; and they were no longer, as they had hitherto been, ignorant of the ſervice required of them. That they might not be taken by ſurprize, he ordered a watch to be kept during the night, either under the inſpection of the marſhal, or ſome proper officer of the guard. He ordered them to ſound a horn or a trumpet every hour, to keep their ſentinels awake at their reſpective poſts: the ſentinel at the great gate or entrance of the caſtle gave notice by the ſound of the trumpet of what paſſed there to the reſt of the garriſon. But, while Hubert de Burgh was correcting old abuſes, and introducing new regulations, he was obliged to prepare for the defence of the caſtle; as the Dauphin, in conjunction with the diſaffected barons, made ſeveral attempts to wreſt it from him. It is ſaid the Dauphin caſt up a work from the foot of the hill to the gate going into the caſtle, to cover his men; which work may ſtill be traced on the ſide of the hill next the town. This ſiege was ſeveral times raiſed and renewed between the fifteenth of John and the firſt of Henry the third. When Stephen Pinceſter had led his reinforcement into the caſtle, with proper arms and engines for annoying the beſiegers, it gave ſuch ſpirits to the garriſon, and diſheartened the Dauphin ſo much, that he gave up all hopes of ſubduing the caſtle by force: he next endeavoured to obtain it by praiſes and promiſes. William Longſword and Hubert de Burgh's youngeſt brother, with upwards of forty barons more, were deputed to confer with him concerning the ſtate of affairs, and to prevail with him, if poſſible, to capitulate; as they ſaid he had ſufficiently ſhewn his loyalty to his king: but the governor of the caſtle did not eſtimate his loyalty by paſt dangers; nor the reward of his valour from the promiſes of grants of large poſſeſſions from the enemies of his ſovereign; he refuſed, with the ſpirit of an Engliſhman, all the advantageous terms offered him; and the Dauphin, tired out with fruitleſs attempts, was obliged to quit the ſiege, and leave his adverſary in quiet poſſeſſion of this important poſt. Hubert was liberally rewarded by the king for this ſingular attachment and ſervice; but he was not long permitted to enjoy the laurels he had earned, nor to eat the fruits of his toils in peace. After the acceſſion of Henry the third to the throne, he was accuſed by his enemies of crimes and miſdemeanors; and, by their intrigues, he was ſeized, caſt into priſon, and diſpoſſeſſed of his honours and eſtates. His friends ſo far prevailed by their interceſſions, as to procure his enlargement; and, that was all they could obtain for him; and, when he had neither title nor property, envy did not diſcover any ground for murmurs and complaints, and his enemies were then at peace with him. After ſtruggling with a variety of misfortunes, he died at Banſted in Surry, in 1243.

Dover caſtle, in moſt of our civil commotions, generally attracted the attention of the leaders of each party; and, while one endeavoured to keep, the other ſtrove as much to get, poſſeſſion of it. So lately as Charles the firſt, it was attempted and taken by ſurprize by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, who was in oppoſition to the king, and a zealous partizan for the cauſe in which he was embarked, formed a plan to ſeize the garriſon; and the firſt of Auguſt, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it in execution: every thing being prepared for the attempt, he, with ten or twelve men, by the aſſiſtance of ropes and ſcaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muſkets undiſcovered. Drake was probably well acquainted with this part of the caſtle, and knew that it was left unguarded, as it was thought inacceſſible from the ſide next the ſea: having reached the ſummit unmoleſted, they proceeded immediately to the poſt where the ſentinel was placed, and, after ſecuring or killing him, they threw open the gates; and the garriſon, being few in

number, and in the confuſion of the night concluding he had a ſtrong party with him, the officer on command ſurrendered up the caſtle to them. Drake immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to Canterbury with the news of his ſucceſs; and, the earl of Warwick being there, he ſent him fifty men, and the city ſeventy, to guard and defend the caſtle.

Near the edge of the cliff there is a beautiful piece of braſs ordnance, twenty-four feet long, which was caſt at Utrecht in 1544, and is called queen Elizabeth's pocket piſtol: it is finely ornamented with figures in bas relief, and carries a twelve-pound ſhot. We are told it was a preſent from the ſtates of Holland to the queen. Upon the breech of the gun are the following lines in old Dutch, viz.

Breeck ſevret al mure ende wal
Bin ic geheten;
Doer berch en dal boert minen bal
Van mi geſmeten.

Which may be Engliſhed thus:

O'er hill and dale I throw my ball;
Breaker, my name, of mound and wall.

From the edge of the cliff, near the above-mentioned cannon, Meſſrs. Jeffries and Blanchard aſcended when they made their celebrated aeronautic voyage in a balloon acroſs the channel to France, on the 7th of January, 1785.

Upon the hill, oppoſite the caſtle, was formerly a pharos, or watch-tower, part of which remained a few years ago: it was called the Devil's Drop, and likewiſe Bredonſtone. The ſcite of it is now occupied by a guard-houſe. At the Devil's Drop, the conſtable of Dover caſtle and lord-warden of the cinque-ports is ſworn into his office.

Dover is incorporated by the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the town and port of Dover. It ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the whole body of freemen, as well non-reſidents as reſidents; which privilege is at this day retained here only; at the other of the cinque-ports it has long ſince, by corrupt contrivances and practices, been ſtifled. The number of voters being upwards of twelve hundred, they cannot all be provided for out of ſinecure places, as in moſt of the other ports; nevertheleſs, government obtains ſuch a degree of influence from the cuſtom-houſe, packet-boats, military and naval appointments, &c. as always to nominate one of the members; the other is uſually a gentleman in oppoſition. Mr. Trevanion, who was firſt introduced to the electors of this town by the celebrated Charles Churchill, in the days of Mr. Wilkes's popularity, has continued in his ſituation as member for this port, in oppoſition to all the influence of ſucceeding adminiſtrations, (with only one exception, which was in the year 1784,) till the preſent t[illegible] The other repreſentative is C. S. Pybus, Eſq. one of the lords of the admiralty. The returning officer is the mayor.

Dover was formerly divided into twenty-one wards, but at preſent is divided into thirteen; the names of which are as follow: Charlton, Biggen, Saint Mar[illegible]s, Cannon, Morian, Shingle and Mankin, Halvenden and Rales, George and Nicholas, Hither Part of North Pier, Lower Part of ditto, Hither Part of South Pier, Lower Part of ditto. The mayor is annually choſen on the eighth of September; and by virtue of his office is coroner for the town and its members. A free-ſchool was eſtabliſhed in the year 1771, and ſupported by John Trevanion, Eſq. one of the preſent members for Dover, for fifty boys, the ſons of freemen. There is alſo a charity ſchool, which was eſtabliſhed in the year 1789, in which at preſent there are 45 boys and 35 girls educated, and is ſupported by voluntary contributions. A ladies' ſchool for boarders and day-ſcholars, has lately been opened by the Miſs Ratcliff's, who poſſeſs every requiſite qualification neceſſary to give ſatisfaction to their employers.

Dover has a market every Wedneſday and Saturday, the latter being the principal day. It has one annual fair, which begins on the 22d of November, and continues three market-days.

The town-hall is ſituated in the market-place, and in it the ſeſſions for the town and liberties are holden; the court of requeſt (or conſcience) for the recovery of ſmall debts ſits here the firſt Tueſday in the month; and all the other public buſineſs of the town is uſually tranſacted in the hall, except chooſing the members of parliament and the mayor; the poll in theſe caſes being taken in St. Mary's church. The hall is ornamented with ſeveral good portraits, and a curious print of the embarkation of king Henry VIII. for France.

The influx of a number of moſt reſpectable families, as ſummer-viſitors, has occaſioned the erection of a new aſſembly-room and theatre. At the aſſembly-room there are regular public breakfaſtings, card-aſſemblies, and balls; it commands a fine view of the ſea, the coaſt of France, &c.

The theatre uſually opens the latter end of the ſummer, and is occupied by a company of comedians of very conſiderable merit under the management of Mr. Barnard, late of the theatre royal Covent-garden.

There are two circulating-libraries in Dover, both well calculated for furniſhing amuſement to the inhabitants and the numerous viſitors of the place in their leiſure hours. The Apollo library is ſituated in King's-ſtreet, at a ſhort diſtance from the bathing-machines, and has a handſome public reading-room, where the London and country news-papers are every day taken in for the uſe of ſubſcribers to the library. The reading-room is likewiſe furniſhed with muſic and muſical-inſtruments, particularly a fine-toned harpſichord, and the library contains a good collection of entertaining books. This library is kept by Mr. J. Horn, and is every way calculated for an agreeable lounge.

The proprietor of the Albion library is Mr. G. Ledger. It is ſituated in Snaregate-ſtreet, and is fitted up in a very handſome modern ſtile; this likewiſe poſſeſſes a good collection of books, and the London and country news-papers are alſo regularly taken in for the uſe of ſubſcribers.

In 1778 the inhabitants of Dover obtained an act of parliament for the better paving, lighting, and watching, the ſtreets and lanes within its liberties, in conſequence of which it was immediately new paved, and the other objects of the act have ſince been put in execution.

In the year 1779, ſeveral new batteries were erected for the additional defence of the town and fort. They are made of earth agreeable to the modern fortification, and were done under the direction of Sir Thomas Page, engineer. The old forts were at the ſame time repaired an enlarged; and on the heights above the town ſeveral guard-houſes were built, defended by ramparts and lines of modern defence, and extended to a conſiderable diſtance; but the peace which ſucceeded put a total ſtop to the works, and the whole is now falling to decay.

The places which are members of and ſubject to the juriſdiction of Dover are St. John's (including Margate), St. Peter's, Birchington, and Vill of Wood, all in the iſle of Thanet; Charlton adjoining to Dover, and Kingwould.

BANKERS, &c.

The bankers of Dover are as follow, viz. Meſſrs. Fector and Minet, bankers and merchants; they draw on Minet and Fector in London.—Meſſrs. Latham, Rice, Larkins, Graham, and Larkins, (trading under the firm of Latham, Rice, and Co.) who are concerned in the paſſage to the continent, and in the ſhipping buſineſs in general. They draw on Sir Robert Herries and Co. in London and Paris, and on Barnett, Hoare, and Co. in London.—The above gentlemen have always a certain number of veſſels employed in the paſſage to France, &c. the names of which, and thoſe of the captains, are inſerted in their proper place under the head Veſſels.

PRINCIPAL INNS.

The principal inns in Dover are, the Royal Hotel, kept by Charles Marice; York Houſe, by Rutley and Willimot; the Ship, by John Harvey; the City of London, by Sophia Belcher; and the King's Head, by William Crow. The above inns are amply provided with poſt-carriages of every deſcription.

COACHES.

The London mail-coach arrives every morning about ſeven o'clock, and returns to London at ſeven in the evening. It ſets out from the York Hotel, and goes to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London.

Stage-coaches ſet out every morning at four o'clock and every evening at ſix, from the Royal Hotel, the Ship, and the City of London, inns, to the White Bear, Piccadilly, Swan with two Necks, Lad-lane, Spread Eagle and Croſs Keys, Gracechurch-ſtreet, and Croſs Keys, Wood-ſtreet, London.

A diligence goes from the above inns every morning at four o'clock for London.

John Biggs's coach ſets out every morning from the Packet-Boat, at half paſt eight o'clock, to the Fleece, Canterbury, and returns to Dover in the afternoon. Fare 3s.

CARRIERS.

Kennett's waggon ſets out on Monday noon, arrives at Canterbury that evening, ſets out next morning, and arrives at the Old King's Head, in the Borough, Southwark, on Wedneſday noon; ſets out again next day at noon, gets to Canterbury on Friday evening, and returns to Dover on Saturday afternoon.—Mariée's waggon ſets out from the Royal Hotel on Wedneſday noon, gets to Canterbury the ſame evening; ſets off again at eleven o'clock, and is at Oſpring about three on Thurſday morning. From thence it proceeds at ten o'clock, and arrives at Rocheſter about four in the afternoon, which place it leaves at ten o'clock, and reaches Dartford about three on Friday morning. It leaves Dartford about ſeven o'clock, and arrives at the Bloſſoms inn, Lawrence-lane, London, about Friday noon; when the Paris goods (which are forwarded from Paris by this waggon) are taken free of expence to the White Bear, Piccadilly. It ſets off on Saturday noon from London to Dover, where, after ſtopping at each of the places before-mentioned, it arrives between twelve and one o'clock on Monday noon. Luggage pays 6s. per cwt.

Caſtle's caravan goes from the Bull inn, Bench-ſtreet, to Canterbury, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at three o'clock in the afternoon during the ſummer; and every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at eleven in the morning during the winter.

Hobday's caravan from Deal, arrives at the Packet-boat, near the Cuſtom-houſe, every day, and returns the ſame evening.

VESSELS.

The packets with the mail ſail every Wedneſday and Saturday afternoon for Calais and Oſtend; return from Calais every Wedneſday and Sunday morning, and from Oſtend every Wedneſday and Saturday evening. Their names and commanders are as follow, viz. the Courier, capt. Thomas Boyton; Diſpatch, John Oſborne; Union, David Sutton; Expreſs, George Dell; Carteret, Thomas Hammond; and Nancy, (an extra packet,) George Hammond.

Conſtant packets for the conveyance of paſſengers, &c. between Dover and France, employed by Meſſ. Fector and Minet, bankers and merchants, viz. the King George, George Bagſter commander; Prince William Henry, Thomas Ratcliff; Venus, William Oakley; Queen Charlotte, John Ratcliff, (F.); Nymph, Thomas Sayer; Prince of Wales, Henry Kirwin; Pitt, Wm. Sharp;

Princeſs

Princeſs Royal, William Keys; Princeſs Auguſta, Richard Millan; Cumberland, Matthew King; and Hardwick, Richard Norwood.

The following veſſels are employed by Meſſ. Latham, Rice, and Co. for the ſame purpoſe as thoſe above-mentioned, viz. the Britannia, William White commander; Britiſh Fair, Boyton Sampſon; Minerva, Robert Hammond; and Ducheſs of Cumberland, James White. The Hope ſloop, William Wrightſon commander, employed in the Exeter trade; and Kent brig, Tho. Wrightſon commander, in the Eaſt-country and coal trade.

Excluſive of the above veſſels, the following, fitted out by different owners, are alſo employed in the paſſage-buſineſs: the Duke of York, —— Rogers commander; Duke of Dorſet, Michael Clark; Beaufoy, Richard Huntley; and Royal Charlotte, James Wood.

A hoy ſails regularly to and from London every week. They clear from Cheſter's and Brewer's Quays, and from Dover, every Saturday, and ſail the ſame evening. Their names and maſters are as follows: the Friends, William Elvey maſter; Charming Molly, John Marks; Endeavour, Iſaac Rogers; and Active, John Lawrence maſter.

CORPORATION.

ROBERT WESTFIELD, Eſq. (F.) *Mayor.*

Jurats.

Michael Ruſſel, Eſq. (F.)
John Latham, Eſq. (F.)
Thomas Bateman Lane, Eſq. (F.)
Henry Jelly, Eſq.
James Gunman, Eſq. (F.)
Thomas Boyton, Eſq.
Matthew Kennett, Eſq. (F.)
William King, Eſq. (F.)
(At this time, 1792, four vacancies.)
Charles Robinſon, Eſq. *Recorder*
John Shipdem, (F.) *Town Clerk*

Common-Councilmen.

Robert Kennett, (F.)
John Jeken, (F.)
John Smithett, (F.)
John Ridley, (F.)
Robert Broadley, (F.)
William Cowley, (F.)
Jegon Wellard, (F.)
Samuel Walton, (F.)
Robert Finnes, (F.)
Thomas Wood, (F.)
Thomas King, (F.)
Thomas Walker, (F.)
John Ratcliff, (F.)
Challis Stone, (F.)
James Gravener
Phineas Kennett, (F.)
Thomas Gorily
Robert Hunt, (F.)
Thomas Coleman, (F.)
William Elwin, (F.)
James Lamb
Rooth Colebran
John Shipdem, (F.)
Benjamin Jelly Worthington
Richard Cowley, (F.)
Samuel Shepman
Kennett Weſtfield
William Richards
Michael Elwin
George Finnes, (F.)
Thomas Andrews, (F.)
(Five vacancies, 1792.)
Samuel Shaw, *Town Serjeant*
R. Chalcraft, (F.) *Mayor's Serjeant*
William Harris, *Deputy Water-bailiff*

DOVER PAVEMENT.

Treaſurer, Thomas Solly
Clerk, Robert Weſtfield

Acting Commiſſioners, 100.

Commiſſioners of the land-tax
Mayor and jurats for the time being, and others
Clerk to the Commiſſioners, Phineas Kennett

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, &c.

Collector, P. Newport, Eſq.
Clerks, C. Stone, (F.) and Benjamin Stow
Comptroller, S. Gramſhaw
Deputy Cuſtomer, James Boyton
Land Surveyor, Thomas Boyton
Land Waiter, Thomas Wood, (F.)
Deputy Searcher, Richard Cowley, (F.)

Coaſt

Coaſt Waiter, E. S. Rutter
Port Surveyors, J. Elwin, T. Smithett, (F.)
Commander of a Sloop, B. J. Worthington
Mate of a Sloop, John Andrews
Riding Officers, T. Reynolds, —— Popkiſs
Salt Officer, Henry Petkin

Boatmen.

William Yardley
William Daines
J. Pepper
Richard Cole, jun.
H. Thomas, jun.
Richard Cole, ſen.
William Smith
S. Soames
James Stalhart
M. Gibbs, (F.)
Richard Mowle
H. Atkins

Tideſmen.

William Finnis
C. Rouſe
J. Mempes
C. Bartholomew
J. Hart
J. Atkins
H. Brown
R. Allen
J. Ottaway
T. Smithett

Extra Tideſmen.

H. Hervey
A. Read
J. Huggett
J. Church
C. Brown
B. Hopper

EXCISE OFFICERS.

Commander of a Cutter, Daniel Steward
Superviſor and Port Surveyor, J. Scott
Port Gauger, J. Carlow
Foot Walk, P. Wentworth and J. Williams
Tide Surveyor, who commands a Boat and ſix Men, Thomas M'Adams

VICTUALLING-OFFICE.

Agent, Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq.
Storekeeper, M. Elwin
Clerk of the Cheque and to the Agent, K. Weſtfield
Maſter Cooper, T. Kelſey
Maſter Brewer, Henry Belſey

POST-OFFICE.

Agent of the Packets, and Poſt-maſter, J. Walcot, Eſq.
Clerk to the Agent, and Deputy Poſtmaſter, R. H. Gibbon, (F.)

ORDNANCE-OFFICE.

Storekeeper, Thomas Biggs, Eſq. (F.)
Eſtabliſhment of the Engineer's Department for the Cinque Ports Diviſion—Commanding Engineer, Lieutenant Hockings
Clerk of the Works, R. Colebran
Overſeer, William Rouſe
Foreman, Joſeph Patten

DOVER CASTLE.

Conſtable of the Caſtle, Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT.

Lieut. Governor, Hon. F. North
Deputy Lieutenant Governors, T. B. Lane, Eſq. and William Blackwood, Eſq.
Deputy Clerk and Regiſter, Phineas Kennett
Barrack Maſter, William Blackwood, Eſq.
Chaplain, Rev. —— Kilſhaw
Bodar, Serjeant at Arms, and Marſhal, James Hawker, Eſq.
Porter, James Hawker

Reſident Gunners.

Maſter Gunner and Storekeeper, Math. Kennett
Thomas Vincent
Thomas Reynolds
William Hopper

Non-reſident Gunners.

James Gravener
Robert Baker
John Pound
James Molland
Richard Baker

DOVER HARBOUR.

Commiſſioners.

Right Hon. William Pitt
Hon. Frederick North
Rob. Weſtfield, Eſq. *Mayor of Dover*
D. Papillon, Eſq.
Rev. Dr. Hay
William Deeds, Eſq.
Thomas Barrett, Eſq.
Charles Dering, Eſq.
H. Oxendon, Eſq.
Earl of Guildford
John Morrins, Eſq.

Treaſurers, J. Latham and T. B. Lane, Eſqrs.

Auditor, Clerk, and Regiſter, Michael Elwin

Collector of Rents, Phineas Kennett

Clerk of the Cheque, J. Church

Acting Harbour Maſter, James Moon

Engineer, John Croſby

Pilots. Upper Book. 25.

Thoſe marked thus * are Wardens, out of which the Maſter is choſen.

Maſter, William Polling*

J. Turney	T. Huggett
W. Cowley,* (F.)	E. Thornton, (F.)
G. Archer*	D. Gravener
J. Boyce	C. M'Nabb
J. Yeams*	W. Richards
J. Cowley,* (F.)	N. Norris
S. Shepman*	W. Smithett
J. Gravener	R. Griggs
T. Earl, ſen. (F.)	J. Richards
R. Mowle	William Sherlock
P. Hubbard	J. Norris
H. Paſcall	E. Sherlock

Lower Book Pilots, 25.

William Paſcall	M. Stupples
C. Broad	S. Saxty
Ab. Ward, (F.)	J. Ruttam
D. Peake	J. Mowle
J. Knocker	J. Gibbs
H. Ruſſel	R. Jennings
J. Fagg	J. Yeames
T. Earl, jun.	Henry Wiles
J. Ruſſel	K. Knell
J. Rutliſh, (F.)	J. Kate, (F.)
J. Bubbers	George Wickes
William Pringle	J. Moon
W. Blake	

OFFICERS of the CINQUE PORTS.

Warden and Admiral, Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT.

Secretary to the Warden, Joſeph Smith, Eſq.
Serjeants of the Admiralty, Edward Milward, and Joſeph Smith, Eſqrs.
Captain of Deal Caſtle, Right Hon. Earl of Guildford
Lieutenant of ditto, George Leith, Eſq.
Captain of Walmer Caſtle, William Scott, Eſq.
Lieutenant of ditto, —— Pyot, Eſq.
Captain of Sandown Caſtle, John Robinſon, Eſq.
Lieutenant of ditto, John Bray, Eſq.
Captain of Archcliff Fort, H. Jelly, Eſq.
Lieutenant of ditto, Phineas Kennett, Eſq.
Captain of Moat's Bulwark, S. Latham, Eſq.
Lieutenant of ditto, William Green, Eſq.
Captain of Sandgate Caſtle, William Evelyn, Eſq.
Lieutenant of ditto, Edward Mount, Gent.

PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS of DOVER,

GENTRY, &c.

Atkins Lieutenant James, *Royal Navy*
Aubrey ——, Gent.
Baker Thomas, Gent. (F.)
Barnett William, Eſq.
Bazeley Captain, (F.) *Royal Navy*
Bazeley Lieut. Henry, *Royal Navy*
Bazeley Lieutenant John, *Royal Navy*
Becker Michael, Gent. (F.)
Birch Thomas, Gent.
Blackwood William, Eſq.
Boyce John, Gent.
Boykett Mrs.
Broadley Mrs.
Broadley Robert, Gent. (F.)
Bulſtrode Captain, (F.)
Dell John, Gent. (F.)
Dowers Lieutenant, (F.) *Royal Navy*
Farbrace Mrs. E. A.
Farbrace Mrs. S.

Fector Peter, ſen. Eſq. (F.)
Fector J. M. Eſq. (F.)
Fector James Peter, Eſq. (F.)
Gilbee Mrs.
Gilbee Nicholas, Gent. (F.)
Goodwin Mrs.
Grindall Miſs A.
Grindall Miſs. J.
Gunman James, Eſq. (F.)
Hall Edward, Eſq.
Hammond James, Gent.
Hammond Thomas, Gent.
Hart Naphtali, Eſq.
Horn Lieut. ——, (F.) *Royal Navy*
Huggett Mrs.
Huntley G. Gent.
Jelly Henry, Eſq.
Kennett Mrs.
Kennett Robert, Gent. (F.)
Larkins Captain J.
Latham John, Eſq. (F.)
Latham Samuel, Eſq.
Laurie Sir Robert, Bart. M. P.
Maelkus Mrs.
Muſgrove Mrs.
Netherſole Henry, Gent.
Newman ——, Gent.
Oakley Miſs
Pattiſon Leonard, Gent. (F.)
Payne Anthony, Gent.
Payne Mrs.
Perkins Thomas, Eſq. (F.)
Pilcher Boys, Gent. (F.)
Rice Captain, (F.)
Ridley Mrs.
Ruſſel Michael, Eſq. (F.)
Saure Mrs.
Sharp Captain John
Shelmerdine G. F. Gent.
Shipley Captain
Smith Captain
Starr Captain, (F.)
Starr Lieutenant, (F.) *Royal Navey*
Stringer George, Gent. (F.)
Stringer Phineas, Eſq. (F.)
Styles Mrs.
Taunton Mrs.
Thomas John, Gent. (F.)
Thompſon Edward, Gent.
Thompſon George, Gent.
Thompſon Mrs.
Thompſon Thomas, Gent.
Trequett Mrs.
Walcott John, Eſq.
Walker Mrs.
Walker William, Gent. (F.)
Walton Lieutenant, *Royal Navy*
Wellard Captain, (F.)
Wicks Henry, Gent. (F.)
Willis James, Gent. (F.)
Wills Mrs.

CLERGY.

James Rev. Alex. (F.) *Vicar of St. Margaret's at Cliff, perpetual Curate of Buckland, and Rector of Little Canfield in Eſſex*
Lyon Rev. John, (F.) *Miniſter of St. Mary's Dover*
Moody Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Porter Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*
Smith Rev. Alexander, (F.) *Vicar of Alkham, with the Chapel annexed, and Sequeſtrator of Ewell*
Tournay Rev. Thomas, (F.) *Rector of St. James, Dover, and Vicar of Houghton*

PHYSIC.

Broderip Edward, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Folkes George, *Apothecary*
French John, *Surgeon, Apothecary, Man-midwife, and Druggiſt*
Hannam and Thatcher, (F.) *Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Men-midwives*
Mantel Thomas, *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*
Neale James, *Druggiſt, &c.*
Salmon Edward, (F.) *Surgeon, Apothecary, and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Elwin Michael, *Attorney*
*Gravener James, (F.) *Attorney*
*Knocker William, (F.) *Attorney*
Lane and *Kennett, (F.) *Attornies*
Netherſole John, (F.) *Attorney*
Shipdem John, (F.) *Attorney*
*Tilley Richard, *Attorney*
Weſtfield Kennett, *Attorney*
Weſtfield Robert, (F.) *Attorney*

Thoſe marked thus * are Maſters extraordinary in Chancery.

TRADERS, &c.

Adams Elizabeth, *China-ſhop*
Adams Richard, (F.) *Baker*
Allen Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Allen Franklin, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Allen John, *Upholſterer*
Allen Thomas, *Boat-builder*
Allen Thomas, (F.) *Carter*
Aller William, *China-ſhop*
Andrews Edward, (F.) *Tanner*
Andrews George, (F.) *Grocer*
Andrews Thomas, (F.) *Watch-maker and Silverſmith*
Auſtin Ambroſe, *Maſter of the Bathing Machines*

Archer

Archer Henry, *Butcher*
Aſhdown William, (F.) *Weaver and Flour-ſack-maker*
Baines Richard, *Bricklayer*
Baker Morris, *Baker*
Baker Rich. (F.) *Brazier and Broker*
Baker Richard, *Shopkeeper*
Baker William, *Grocer*
Banks Robert, *Butcher*
Barber John, *Draper*
Barber John, *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Tea-dealer*
Barnes John, *School-maſter*
Barron Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Barton Benjamin, *Shoemaker*
Batchelor John, *Carpenter*
Becker and Jell, *Rope and Sail-makers*
Becker Henry, *Shopkeeper*
Beecham William, ſen. *Baker*
Beecham William, jun. *Baker*
Beer James, *Victualler, (Duke's Head)*
Belcher S. *Innkeeper, (City of London)*
Belſey Thomas, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Billings Joſeph, *Grocer and Dealer in Staffordſhire Ware*
Birch William, *Shoemaker*
Bodkin Thomas, (F.) *Grocer*
Bond William, (F.) *Staffordſhire and Eathenware-houſe*
Boorn Solomon, *Collar-maker*
Bowes J. (F.) *Victualler, (Salutation)*
Bowles Anthony, *Blackſmith*
Bowles Edward, *Grocer*
Bowles Ed. *Baker*
Boyton Henry, *Carpenter*
Bradbridge John, *Upholſterer*
Brayley Edward, *Peruke-maker*
Brett Elizabeth, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Brett John, (F.) *Grocer*
Brickell John, (F.) *Paſtry-cook*
Brown Iſaac, *Baker*
Brown John, *Peruke-maker*
Brown S. *Victualler, (Cooper's Arms)*
Bullock John, *Carpenter*
Butler Mrs. *Victualler, (Fountain)*
Butts John, *Shoemaker*
Cannon Ann, *(Pent-ſide) Ladies' Day-ſchool*
Cannon Ann, *(near the Five-poſt-lane) Ladies' Boarding and Day-ſchool*
Carlton Ed. *Victualler, (Pr. of Wales)*
Carter Daniel, *Grocer*
Chandler William, *Gardener*
Chaplin Richard, *Baker*
Cheſter Thomas, (F.) *Merchant*
Children John, *Sadler*
Chittenden Daniel, *Victualler*
Chittenden Thomas, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Clark Joſeph, (F.) *Miller*
Claringbould Richard, *Shoemaker*
Clement Thomas, *Clerk of St. Mary's Church*
Clemment John, *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Clendon William, *Taylor and Draper*
Coleman Mary, *Shopkeeper*
Coleman Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Coleman William, *Farmer*
Collings Clark, *Tin-man*
Collings Knight, (F.) *Brewer*
Colthrope ——, *Shopkeeper*
Cook Thomas, *Carrier*
Copeland Robert, *Aſſembly-rooms*
Corbett John, (F.) *Patten-maker, Currier, and Leather-cutter*
Cornelius Chriſtopher, *Victualler*
Court Stephen, *Victualler, (Fleece)*
Coveney George, *Gardener*
Cowley and Auſtin, *Boat-builders*
Coxen Fra. *Victualler, (Two Brewers)*
Cranbrook Stephen, *Watch-maker and Silverſmith*
Crickett William, (F.) *Corn-chandler*
Crow Wm. *Innkeeper, (King's Head)*
Curling John, (F.) *Carpenter*
Curling Thomas, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Currel Francis, *Shopkeeper*
Dadd Edward, *Shoemaker*
Daviſon Jonathan, *Shopkeeper*
De Baune James, *School-maſter*
Dourne Tho. *Innkeeper, (Flying Horſe)*
Duke John, *Victualler, (Noah's Ark)*
Eaſtes Benjamin, *Bricklayer*
Eaſtes John, *Baker*
Elgar Robert, *Corn-factor, Meal-man, and Dealer in Britiſh Wines*
Ellenor Sarah, *Victualler, (Jolly Sailor)*
Ellis Thomas, *Grocer*
Ellis William, *Taylor*
Elve John, (F.) *Ironmonger & Houſe-carpenter*
Elwin William, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Emptage Humphry, *Cabinet-maker and Broker*
Evans Richard, *Victualler*
Fagg Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Finch George, (F.) *Woolſtapler and Fellmonger*
Finnis George, *Carpenter*
Finnis John, *Butcher*
Finnis Robert, (F.) *Timber-merchant*
Fitch T. *Boat-builder*
Foreman Charles, *Victualler*

Franks John, *Shoemaker*
Freemoult Samuel, *Taylor*
Friend Chriſtopher, *Bricklayer and Coal-merchant*
Fuller John, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Fuller John, jun. *Bricklayer*
Gardener Benjamin, *Proprietor of the Bathing-machine*
Garnett Henry, *Baker*
Gates Wilſon, *Bricklayer and Glazier*
Gibbons Richard, *Shoemaker*
Gilbee and Farley, *Boat-builders*
Gilbee Tho. (F.) *Taylor & Draper*
Gillard Collard, *Shoemaker*
Gillett John, *Victualler, (Pilot Boat)*
Gilman Thomas, *Victualler, (Dolphin)*
Glandfield Benjamin, *Boat-builder*
Glover William, *Carpenter*
Godden James, *Baker*
Goldfinch Catherine, *Victualler*
Goodwin Wm. *Brazier & Ironmonger*
Gorely Thomas, *Hatter*
Grace Benjamin, *Staymaker*
Gravener James, *Boat-builder*
Gravener Robert, *Peruke-maker and Grocer*
Grayland Suſannah, *Shopkeeper*
Groombridge James, *Staymaker*
Hadlow William, *Shopkeeper*
Hambrook John, *Pipe-maker*
Hambrook Stephen, *Shoemaker*
Hammond Elizabeth, *Grocer*
Hammond George, *Commander of an extra Packet*
Harnett Elizabeth, *Victualler*
Harnett Thomas, *Taylor and Draper*
Harriſon Tho. (F.) *Carpenter & Joiner*
Harriſon Thomas, (F.) *Farmer*
Hart John, *Shoemaker*
Hartley John, *School-maſter*
Harvey Henry, *Blackſmith*
Harvey John, *Innkeeper*
Hatton ——, *Victualler, (Scarbro' Caſtle)*
Hatton John, *Blackſmith*
Hawker James, *Maſter of the Bathing Machines*
Hawkins Edward, *Victualler, (3 Tuns)*
Hedgecock Michael, *Victualler*
Hight John, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Hobday Catherine, *Victualler*
Hodge John, *Shopkeeper*
Hollingber William, *Victualler*
Holmes W. *Victualler, (Green Dragon)*
Holyman ——, *Hair-dreſſer and Shopkeeper*
Hopper William, (F.) *Mariner*
Horn John, (F.) *Bookſeller, Stationer, Perfumer, Proprietor of the Apollo Circulating Library and Public Reading-room, and Organiſt*
Horn Thomas, *Poulterer*
Horſley Richard, *Gardener*
Huggett Margaret, *Shopkeeper*
Hunt Robert, *Butcher*
Huntley Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Hutchinſon George, (F.) *Butcher*
Hyde Thomas, *Butcher*
Iggelden John, (F.) *Baker*
Iggleſden John, (F.) *Maſter of the Bathing Machines*
Iggulden Thomas, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Iſmay Thomas, *Brazier, Ironmonger, Blackſmith, and Ship-chandler*
Jefferies Ed. (F.) *Tanner*
Jeken and Co. (F.) *Brewers*
Jell Hen. *Victualler, (Coach and Horſes)*
Jennings Ann, *Milliner*
Jennings George, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Johnſon Ann, *Victualler, (3 Herrings)*
Jones John, *Victualler, (Eight Bells)*
Jones Robert, *Butcher*
Kember Stephen, jun. *Pariſh Clerk of St. James*
Kemp and Johnſon, *Boat-builders*
Kennett Matthew, (F.) *Proprietor of the Dover Waggon to the Old King's Head inn, Borough, Southwark*
Kennett Matthew, *Boat-builder*
King Thomas, *Boat-builder*
King William, *Grocer*
King William, *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Tea-dealer*
Kite John, *Taylor*
Knap Jane, *School-miſtreſs*
Knight Auſtin, *Shoemaker*
Knocker John, *Peruke-maker*
Ladd Edward, *Sail-maker*
Ladd Edward, *Shoemaker*
Ladd Henry, *Shopkeeper*
Ladd James, *Shoemaker*
Ladd John, *Shoemaker*
Ladd Luke, *Boat-builder*
Ladd Tho. *Linen-draper and Milliner*
Ladler Thomas, *Linen-draper*
Lamb James, *Upholſterer & Auctioneer, Linen-draper, and Milliner*
Lamb Thomas, (F.) *Brandy-merchant*
Lampert Richard, *Maſter of the Charity School*
Lane Ed. *Hair-dreſſer*
Lane Elizabeth, *China-ſhop*
Langerwood Robert, *Hatter & Dyer*
Large James, *Boat-builder*
Lawrence John, *Hoyman*

Ledger

Ledger George, *Bookſeller, Stationer, Sub-diſtributor of Stamps, and Proprietor of the Albion Library*
Lee Suſannah, *Flour and Meal-ſhop*
Lemon Ed. *Shoemaker*
Levett Thomas, *Flint-knapper*
Loach Thomas, *Bricklayer*
Loud William, (F.) *Baker*
Low and Beck, (F.) *Woollen and Linen-drapers and Saleſmen*
Luddington William, *Baker*
M'Kenny ——, *Shopkeeper*
Mackey James, *Maſter of Lord Craven's Yacht*
Manger Elizabeth, *Linen-draper*
Manger Thomas, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Manger William, *Taylor and Draper*
Mantle Thomas, *Cabinet-maker*
Mariée Cha. *Innkeeper, (Royal Hotel)*
Marks William, (F.) *Carpenter*
Marſh George, *Taylor*
Marſh Hen. *Victualler, (Saracen's Head)*
Martin Edward, *Victualler, (Swan)*
Martin James, *Dyer*
Martin Michael, *Taylor and Draper*
Mayſton William, *Victualler*
Meadows Richard, *Butcher*
Meadows William, *Butcher*
Meerow Henry, *Inn and Exciſe-office-keeper, (Royal Oak)*
Middleton Samuel, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Miles Catherine, *Milliner*
Mitchel John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Molland Bennett, *Ladies' School*
Molland William, *Shopkeeper*
Mockett William, (F.) *Carpenter, Joiner, and Grocer*
Morehouſe James, *Stone-cutter*
Morphew Jeffery, *Grocer*
Morphew Jeffery, jun. *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Morris Thomas, *Victualler, (Roebuck)*
Morris William, *Agent to the Sun Fire-office*
Moſes Henry, *Silverſmith*
Moſes Michael, *Silverſmith*
Naylor Francis, (F.) *Stone-maſon*
Neale Richard, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Neave Edmund, *Breeches-maker*
Newby William, *Plumber, Painter, and Glazier*
Norcock John, (F.) *Licenſed Horſe and Chaiſe-keeper*
Olave William, *Peruke-maker*
Oſborne Samuel and Son, *Blackſmiths*
Overall Henry, *Watch-maker and Silver-ſmith*
Pain Henry, ſen. (F.) *Miller*
Page John, *Taylor, Draper, Mercer, and Saleſman*
Pain Thomas,
Pain Thomas, *Victualler, (White Horſe)*
Pain W. (F.) *Breeches-maker & Glover*
Parkinſon Thomas, *Carter*
Parſons Francis, *Linen-draper*
Paſcall and Hedgecock, *Boat-builders*
Paſcall Henry, *Baker*
Pattenden Thomas, (F.) *Linen draper and Hoſier*
Payn D. *Victualler, (Trotting Horſe)*
Payn Thomas, *Bricklayer and Glazier*
Peake Mary, *Fruiterer*
Pepper James, (F.) *Baker*
Pepper John, *Butcher*
Philpot James, (F.) *Wheelwright*
Philpot James, *Baker*
Philpot John, *Baker*
Pierce William, (F.) *Grocer*
Pilcher Mary, *Baker*
Pilcher Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Pile Daniel, *Shopkeeper*
Polhill John, *Cooper*
Polhill Robert, *Carpenter*
Polhill Thomas, *Butcher*
Polhill Thomas, jun. *Butcher*
Polhill William, *Pawnbroker*
Porter John, *Bricklayer*
Pound G. *Taylor and Draper*
Pound John, *Saleſman and Dealer in Staffordſhire Ware*
Prall Thomas, *School-maſter*
Preſt Hugh, *Victualler, (Three Kings)*
Punnett John, *Peruke-maker*
Purſlow Eliz. *Victualler, (Queen's Head)*
Ratcliff and Co. *Sail-makers*
Read William, *Taylor and Draper*
Reeve Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Reeve Thomas, *Butcher*
Reeves Thomas, (F.) *Batcher*
Reynolds Samuel, *Victualler*
Reynolds Thomas, *Carpenter and Cabinet-maker*
Richards Edward, *Linen-draper and Milliner*
Richards Henry, *Carpenter*
Richards John, *Shopkeeper*
Richards Mary, *Linen-draper*
Richards Rice, *Victualler*
Richards Richard, *Butcher*
Richards Webb, *Gardener*
Rigden John, (F.) *Bricklayer*
Rigden John, *Victualler, (Black Pig)*
Robinſon George, *Butcher*
Rogers John, *Hoy-man*
Rouſe Richards, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Rouſe Tho. *Dealer in Britiſh Wines*

Ruſſell Richard, *Shoemaker*
Rutley and Willimott, *Innkeepers*
Rutley Edward, *Butcher*
Rutter Edward, (F.) *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Savage W. *Shopkeeper*
Scott John, *Shipwright*
Sharp Thomas, *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Tea-dealer*
Shaw George, (P.) *Cooper*
Shoulders Miſs, *School-miſtreſs*
Shrewſbury Joſeph, *Bell-man*
Simmons ——, *Shopkeeper*
Simms Rob. *Victualler, (King's Arms)*
Slade Stephen, *Victualler*
Slater Edward, *Shopkeeper*
Sloman Lewis, *Shopkeeper*
Smith John, *Victualler, (Bull)*
Smith Thomas, *Baker and Paſtry-cook*
Smithett Elizabeth, *Shopkeeper*
Smithett Parker, *Livery-ſtable and Shopkeeper*
Smithett Richard, *Baker*
Solly Thomas, (F.) *Woollen and Linen-draper*
Spain John, (F.) *Taylor*
Spearpoint Auſtin, *Shoemaker*
Spice John, *Shopkeeper*
Squires Roger, *Peruke-maker*
Stalkhart William, *Carpenter*
Starr Thomas, *Victualler, (Red Cow)*
Stephens William, *Victualler, (Gun)*
Steriker Nicholas, *Sail-maker*
Stringer and Son, (F.) *Wine-merchants*
Swaby Iſrael, *Silverſmith*
Sweetman Thomas, *Flax-dreſſer*
Sylveſter John, *Millwright*
Tagg John, *Taylor*
Tagg John, *Carter*
Taylor Robert, *Boat-builder*
Taylor William, *Carter*
Tenney James, (F.) *Butcher*
Thompſon and Son, *Wine-merchants and Woolſtaplers*
Tickner Sam. *Victualler, (Croſs Keys)*
Tilley John, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Tolputt Phineas, *Peruke-maker*
Vernon Benjamin, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Vincer Thomas, *Taylor and Draper*
Walker Robert, (F.) *Brewer*
Walker S. T. *Boat-builder*
Walker Thomas, (F.) *Butcher*
Wanſtall Sarah, *Gardener*
Warrington John, *Plumber, Glazier, and Painter*
Webſter Apelles, *Baker*
Welch Thomas, *Butcher*
Wetherley Thomas, (F.) *Turner and Chair-maker*
White Catherine, *Whiteſmith*
Whitethorne Ann, *Victualler*
Whiting Edward, *Hair-dreſſer and Shopkeeper*
Wickes John, *Hair-dreſſer*
Wickes Thomas, *Peruke-maker*
Willard William, *Victualler*
Wills Elizabeth, *Baſket-maker*
Wills Mary, *Baſket-maker*
Wilſon Iſaac, (F.) *Carpenter*
Witherden Richard, (F.) *Rope-maker*
Witherden Stephen, *Rope-maker*
Witnall Wm. *Victualler, (Chequers)*
Wood Chriſtopher, *Butcher*
Wood James, *Linen-draper, Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Tea-dealer*
Wood William, *Shoemaker*
Worthington Edward, *Carter*
Worthington Elias, *Boat-builder*
Wortley George S. *Hatter*
Worsfold James, *Linen-draper, &c.*
Worsfold Peter, *Shopkeeper*
Yearns Mrs. *Shopkeeper*
Youden Edith, *Shopkeeper*

SEATS, VILLAGES, &c.

About a mile and an half North of Dover, is Old Park, a houſe delightfully ſituated on the hill, and has a fine view of the valley, part of the town of Dover, the ſea, the coaſt of France, &c. It is the ſummer-reſidence of Dr. Oſborne, of Hanover-ſquare, London.

About half a mile from the above, is the farm of Archer's Court, the property of Phineas Stringer, Eſq. of Dover. It is holden on the ſingular tenure of ſupporting the king's head when he croſſes the Channel, ſhould he be ſea-ſick.

Three miles from Archer's Court, is the village of Walderſhare. The church is ſmall, but it contains ſome good monuments of the ancient family of Monins, who were lords of the manor. In a ſeparate chancel, built by Sir Robert Furneſe, Bart. is a noble monument of Sir Robert's father, well executed in marble.—In this village is an elegant and pleaſant ſeat of the earl of Guildford.

ford. The houſe, which is a fine ſtructure, ſituated in a noble park well ſtocked with deer, and ſurrounded with ſpacious gardens, was built by Sir Henry Furneſe. In the park is erected a high Belvidere, which commands a beautiful and extenſive view of the country.—Oppoſite to lord Guildford's ſeat are the remains of Weſt Langdon Abbey, which was founded by Sir Willliam de Auberville, Knt. in the reign of Richard the Firſt, for monks of the Premonſtratenſian order, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr of Canterbury; it was ſuppreſſed in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The river which runs through the valley of Dover is remarkable for the quantity of water it diſcharges after ſo ſhort a courſe, it being only three miles from the ſea to the head of the ſpring, in which ſhort diſtance it drives ſeveral capital corn and paper-mills. The firſt from the mouth of the river, ſituated near the long wall in Dover, is a corn-mill, occupied by Mr. Thomas Horn. The next, alſo a corn-mill, is at a place called Stembrook, in Dover, and occupied by Mr. Clark.

At Charlton, a village adjoining to Dover, is a corn-mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Horn, who has likewiſe a paper-mill at the next village, Buckland; at this place is alſo a capital paper and corn-mill belonging to Mr. Henry Pain.

At Crabble, the next village to Charlton, is a capital paper-mill, lately erected and occupied by Mr. William Phipps; and juſt above it, is a corn-mill, occupied by Mr. John Pilcher. The next is a paper-mill, occupied by Mr. Phipps; and beyond this are two other corn-mills, one in the occupation of Mr. Pilcher, the other of Meſſrs. Page and Elgar; the laſt is ſituated at Ewell, a ſmall village about two miles and an half from Dover, remarkable for having been the reſidence of the Knights Templars, who had a grand manſion here, which was probably ſituated about half a mile to the right, where now is a place called the Temple.—About two miles from this river is a remarkable pond, call-Delingore, which is generally in a ſtagnant ſtate, and ſometimes quite dry; at other times it overflows its banks and produces a conſiderable ſtream of water, which, taking its courſe over the corn-fields, paſſes down the valley and joins the river.

About two miles and an half North-weſt of Dover are the remains of St. Rhadagund's Abbey. It was founded by Hugh, its firſt abbot, and filled with monks of the Premonſtratenſian order; (which religious ſociety was inſtituted by St. Norbert about the year 1119;) it was valued, at the ſuppreſſion, at 98l. per annum.

A LIST of the CONSTABLES of DOVER CASTLE, and LORD WARDENS of the CINQUE PORTS, from the Conqueſt to the preſent time.

1	John Fiennes, in the reign of	William I.
2	James Fiennes, his ſon,	William I. William Rufus. and Henry I.
3	John Fiennes,	13 Henry I. and Stephen.
4	William Marſhall,	Stephen.
5	Walkeline de Magminot,	4 Stephen, 1138.
6	Euſtace, earl of Bologne, only ſon to king Stephen,	Stephen.
7	Henry de Eſſex, baron of Ralegh,	Henry II.
8	Simon de Sandwich,	Henry II.
9	Henry de Sandwich,	Henry II.
10	Allen Fiennes,	Henry II.
11	James Fiennes, his ſon,	Richard I.
12	Matthew de Clare,	Richard I.
13	William Longſpee, earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon to Henry II. by Fair Roſamond, the daughter of Walter de Clifford,	King John.
14	William de Wrottenham,	King John.
15	Hubert de Burgh,	King John, and Henry III.
16	Stephen de Seagrave,	Henry III.
17	Robert de Crevequer,	Henry III.

18 Hen-

18	Henry de Braybroke,	Henry III.
19	Bertram de Criol,	Henry III.
20	Peter de Rivallis,	Henry III.
21	Reginald de Cobham,	Henry III.
22	Nicholas de Moels,	Henry III.
23	Richard de Gray,	Henry III.
24	High Bigod,	Henry III.
25	Walter de Berſted,	Henry III.
26	Roger de Leybourne,	Henry III.
27	Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I.	Henry III.
28	Sir Stephen Penchester,	Henry III. and Edward I.
29	Henry de Montmort,	Edward I.
30	Sir Thomas Aſhton,	Edward I.
31	Sir Simon de Cray,	Edward I.
32	Sir Robert de Shurland,	Edward I.
33	Robert de Burgherſt,	Edward I.
34	Henry Cobham,	Edward I.
35	Henry de Cobham, jun.	Edward II.
36	Robert de Kendal,	Edward II.
37	Edmund of Woodſtock, earl of Kent,	Edward II.
38	Hugh Deſpencer, jun. ſtiled earl of Glouceſter,	Edward II.
39	Sir John Peche, baron Peche,	Edward II.
40	Ralph lord Baſſet,	Edward II.
41	Bartholomew lord Burgherſt,	Edward II.
42	William de Clinton,	Edward III.
43	Bartholomew lord Burgherſt,	Edward III.
44	Reginald lord Cobham,	Edward III.
45	Roger Mortimer, earl of March	Edward III.
46	Sir John de Beauchamp,	Edward III.
47	Sir Robert Herle,	Edward III.
48	Sir Ralph Spigurnell,	Edward III.
49	Richard de Penbrigge,	Edward III.
50	William lord Latimer	Edward III.
51	Edmund de Langele, earl of Cambridge, fifth ſon of Edward III. (he was afterwards created duke of York,)	Edward III.
52	Sir Robert Aſheton,	Richard II.
53	Sir Simon de Burleigh,	Richard II.
54	Sir John Devereux,	Richard II.
55	Henry de Cobham,	Richard II.
56	John lord Beaumont,	Richard II.
57	Edward duke of York and Albemarle,	Richard II.
58	John Beaufort, marquis of Dorſet,	Richard II.
59	Sir Thomas Erpingham,	Henry IV.
60	Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V.	Henry IV.
61	Thomas Fitzalan, earl of Arundel,	Henry V.
62	Humphrey (the good and learned) duke of Glouceſter,	Henry V.
63	James Fiennes, lord Say and Sele,	Henry VI.
64	Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham,	Henry VI.
65	Simon Montford,	Henry VI.
66	Richard Neville, the powerful earl of Warwick,	Edward IV.
67	William Fitzalan, earl of Arundel,	Edward IV.
68	Richard duke of Glouceſter,	Edward IV.
69	Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham,	Richard III.
70	Henry duke of York, (then a younger ſon of Henry VII.) afterwards Henry VIII.	Henry VII.
71	Sir Edward Poynings,	Henry VIII.
72	Sir George Neville, lord Abergavenny,	Henry VIII.
73	Sir Edward Guilford,	Henry VIII.

74	George Boleyne, viſcount Rochford, brother to queen Anne, ſecond wife of king Henry VIII.	Henry VIII.
75	Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, a natural ſon of Hen. VIII.	Henry VIII.
76	Authur Plantagenet, viſc. Liſle, natural ſon of Edward IV.	Henry VIII.
77	Sir Thomas Cheney,	Henry VIII.
78	William Brook, lord Cobham,	Mary.
79	Henry lord Cobham, ſon and heir to the above William,	Elizabeth.
80	Henry Howard, earl of Northampton,	James I.
81	Edward Zouch, lord Harringworth,	James I.
82	George Villers, firſt duke of Buckingham,	James I.
83	Theophilus Howard, earl of Suffolk,	Charles I.
84	James Stewart, duke of Richmond,	Interregnum.
85	The Council of State executed the office under the Parliament,	Interregnum.
86	John Diſbrowne,	Under Oliver.
87	James duke of York, afterwards James the IId.	Charles II.
88	Henry Sidney, baron of Milton and viſcount Sidney,	William III.
89	Prince George of Denmark,	Queen Anne.
90	Lionel Cranfield Sackville, earl of Dorſet,	Queen Anne.
91	James duke of Ormond,	Queen Anne.
92	Lionel earl of Dorſet, afterwards duke of Dorſet,	George I.
93	Robert Darcie, earl of Holderneſſe,	George III.
94	Frederick, earl of Guildford,	George III.
95	Right Hon. William Pitt,	George III.

An account of the ſtages from Dover to London, with the hire and fare of the different carriages; a brief deſcription of the places upon the road through which they paſs; the gentlemen's ſeats near the road; the inns to which the carriages drive, &c.

FIRST STAGE.

HIRE OF CARRIAGES—From Dover to Canterbury, diſtance 16 miles.

Coach and four this ſtage	£	1	18 0
Poſt-chaiſe and pair ditto		1	0 0
Mail-coach, each paſſenger to London		1	3 6
Diligence ditto		1	3 6
Stage-coach ditto		1	1 0

All baggage above 14lb. for each paſſenger, pays 1½d. per pound for the laſt three carriages.

There are two turnpikes in this ſtage; the firſt is at Ewell, the toll of which is, for a coach and four 2s.—chaiſe and pair 1s.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 6d.—ſingle horſe 2d. New-gate near Canterbury, coach and four 1s.—chaiſe and pair 6d.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 3d.—ſingle horſe 1d.

Leaving Dover, at the town's-end on the right hand, is the Maiſon Dieu, or victualling-office; and on the left, the priory. Half a mile farther, on the right hand, juſt out of the road, is the village of Charlton.

At one mile from Dover you paſs through the village of Buckland, which has a ſmall church, but contains nothing remarkable.

Between the 68th and 69th mile ſtones on the road, is the little village of Ewell.—Lydden, another ſmall village, is between the 66th and 67th mile ſtones: here the Watling-ſtreet, or Roman road, falls into the valley of Dover. The ſtreet ſlides along the Northern declivity, croſſing the rivulets which wander through the midſt of the valley at Buckland, ſo to Biggen-gate, where is its termination by the ſide of the Old Port, having now run from Cheſter, about 250 miles. Many barrows are on the ſides of theſe hills.

Nearly oppoſite the 64th mile ſtone, on the left, at a ſhort diſtance from the road, is Wootton, at which village is the ſeat of the Rev. Edward Tymewell

Brydges, whoſe claim to the barony of Chandos is at preſent before the houſe of lords.

Paſſing the 63d mile ſtone, you enter Barham downs, which extends in length about four miles; near the entrance, on the right, is Denn-hill, the ſeat of H. Stracy, Eſq. and on the left is Broome, the ſeat of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. On the left of the downs is a beautiful vale, which contains ſeveral pleaſant villages; the view to the right is not quite ſo open from the road, but, on aſcending the eminence, the proſpects are equally diverſified and more extenſive. On this down is the ſcite of an ancient camp, with three ditches round it, which ſome conjecture to be the work of Julius Cæſar, on his ſecond expedition into this iſland.

About the year 1212, king John encamped on Barham downs with an army of 60,000 men to oppoſe the French, who threatened him with an invaſion; and many other ſcenes of war and peace have paſſed here, too numerous to particulariſe. There are a number of barrows upon theſe downs, ſome of which were opened a few years ſince by that learned and ingenious antiquarian, the late Rev. Bryan Faucet, of Heppington, when ſeveral valuable relics of antiquity were found, ſome of which were of pure gold.

To the left of the down is the village of Barham, which gives name to this delightful ſpot: in this village is Digg's-court, the ſeat of Charles Deering, Eſq.

On the farther part of the downs is the race ground, where the races are annually exhibited. The courſe, till within theſe few years, extended two miles in lenth, but is now much improved and made round, by which the ſport is greatly encreaſed, as the horſes now paſs in view twice round in each four-mile heat. The ſtand, a handſome building, was built in 1774, for the reception of the very numerous and genteel company who frequent theſe races.

On the right of the courſe is the ſeat of James Hallet, Eſq. and on the left is Bourne Place, the ſeat of Sir Horace Mann, one of the preſent members of parliament for Sandwich in this county. The houſe ſtands in the midſt of a green paddock, with a beautiful trout ſtream running at an agreeable diſtance from the front of the houſe. Deſcending from the downs you enter Bridge: this place takes its name from a bridge over a branch of the Stour which runs through it. It riſes from a ſpring in the pariſh of Biſhopſbourn, and is ſometimes almoſt dry; at other times a flood comes down from ſprings about Elham with great rapidity, till interrupted by what the neighbours call ſwallows, where it ſinks into the earth till that is ſaturated, then ruſhes on again to the next interruption of the ſame kind; ſo that a ſtranger might be amazed at walking near this river's ſide and down the ſtream, till he has loſt it, and finds the channel dry. On the right of Bridge is Bifrons, the ſeat of the Rev. Edward Taylor.

From Bridge to the city of Canterbury there is nothing remarkable, if we except the road lately made, which takes off a conſiderable angle, and is a very great improvement. On the left juſt before you enter the city, is St. Laurence, the ſeat of Colonel John Graham. The object moſt worthy the attention of a traveller in Canterbury, is the cathedral, one of the fineſt Gothic ſtructures in the kingdom.

The principal inns in Canterbury that furniſh poſt-carriages are, the Fountain, William Mills; the King's Head, Thomas Lowen; and Red Lion, John Young. The mail coach changes horſes at the Fountain. The Diligences, &c. uſe the Roſe, Edward Herd; White Horſe, —— Watſon; and the Fleur-de-Lis, Thomas Brown.

SECOND STAGE.

Hire of Carriages—From Canterbury to Sittingbourn, 16 miles.

Coach and four this ſtage - - - -	£ 1	12	0
Chaiſe and pair ditto - - - -	0	16	0

Mail-

Mail-coach to London - - - -	1	1	0
Diligence ditto - - - - -	0	18	0
Stage-coach ditto - - - -	0	16	0

Baggage (above 14lb.) 1d. per pound.

There is one turnpike in this ſtage at Harbledown; the toll of which is, for a coach and four 2s.—chaiſe and pair 1s.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 6d.—ſaddle horſe 2d. A ticket from this gate clears the turnpike at Chatham.

About one mile from Canterbury is the ancient village of Harbledown: the church is ſituated on a hill Eaſt of the ſtreet, oppoſite to which are an hoſpital and chapel, originally built and endowed by archbiſhop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, for poor lepers. Since the reformation this hoſpital is continued for the relief of poor perſons, who have, beſides a houſe, a yearly penſion of near 7l. each. In the village of Harbledown, on the right hand, is the ſeat of Sir R. Wilmot; and on the left of it is the reſidence of H. Pratt, Eſq.

From hence you proceed to Boughton Hill near the 51ſt mile ſtone, from the ſummit of which the traveller has a moſt beautiful proſpect. This hill, and a tract of land extending from it four miles towards Canterbury, was in ancient times counted a foreſt, in which were boars, bears, and other animals of chace.

Near the 50th mile ſtone is the long ſtreet of Boughton; and to the right of the 49th, is Naſh Court, a very pleaſant ſeat belonging to Thomas Hawkins, Eſq. which has been in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of his family for ſeveral centuries: it has a fine green paddock in front, in which are ſome beautiful plantations.

Between the 47th and 48th mile ſtones on the right, is the road to Feverſham, which is ſituate about forty rods from the turnpike-road; and, ſhould the traveller have a deſire to paſs through the town, it will be but little out of his way. A conſiderable manufactory for gunpower is eſtabliſhed at this place by government, which is under the direction of the board of ordnance. There are here likewiſe ſeveral powder-mills in private hands. The road from Feverſham enters the turnpike-road again at Oſpringe, half a mile from Feverſham, between the 46th and 47th miles ſtones. A ſmall ſtream runs through Oſpringe; and on the North ſide are ſome faint traces of the Maiſon de Dieu, which was formerly in great repute. It was founded by Lucas de Vienna, for the uſe of the Knights Templars. On the South ſide of the ſtreet was an hoſpital for lepers and diſeaſed people, part of which ſtill remains: it was ſupported by the templars houſe.

Near the 46th mile ſtone, on the left, on a pleaſant eminence, is a manſion called Judd's Houſe, built about the year 1652, by Daniel Judd, a committeeman, and one of the ſequeſtrators. Here was a manſion long before; the moat that almoſt ſurrounded it ſtill continues. This ſeat is at preſent the reſidence of James Flint, Eſq. who holds the eſtate by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Rocheſter.

The hamlet of Green Street is near the 43d mile ſtone. Here was formerly the ſeat of the celebrated Apuldorfield, who, in the time of king Richard I. ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the holy war. About three quarters of a mile to the North-eaſt of Green Street, is Caſtle Grove, in which are ſome veſtiges of an ancient fortification.

On the road are frequent views of the Iſle of Shepey: on an eminence appears Minſter church. The cliffs in this iſland are celebrated for their foſſils, petrified and pyritical productions. The important fortreſs of Sheerneſs is ſituated on the Northern part of this iſland on a peninſula, and commands the entrance of the river Medway; as alſo, a dock-yard adjoining it for the refitting and careening ſhips of war.

The 42d mile ſtone ſtands in the village of Bapchild. Archbiſhop Brightwald held a ſynod here in 692; in memory of which a chapel or oratory was erected; a ſtone wall about ſixty feet long, on the North ſide of the road, is the remains of this building, which was uſed as a reſting-place by the pilgrims who travelled to St. Thomas Becket's ſhrine at Canterbury.

Between the 40th and 41ſt mile ſtones, is ſituated the town of Sittingbourn, which is a poſt-town. It has two fairs in the year, one on Whit-Monday, and the other on the 10th of October; at the laſt of which ſervants offer themſelves to hire. The church is large and handſome, and had in it ſeveral ancient monuments; but theſe have been much injured by a fire that burnt the inſide and roof of the church in 1763. Lewis Theobald, a laborious editor of, and ingenious commentator on, Shakeſpere, was a native of this town. There are three extenſive inns at Sittingbourn, the Roſe, Val. Simpſon; the George, William Liſhman; and the Red Lion and poſt-office, William Whitaker.

THIRD STAGE.

Hire of Carriages—From Sittingbourn to Rocheſter, 11 miles.

Chaiſe and four this ſtage - - - - -	£	1	2 0
Chaiſe and pair - - - - -		0	11 0

Mail-coach, Diligence, Stage-coach } No paſſengers booked from this ſtage to London.

There is one turnpike in this ſtage, which is placed at the bottom of Chatham-hill, the toll of which for a coach and four is 1s.—chaiſe and pair 6d.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 3d.—ſingle horſe 1d. If the town of Chatham is avoided by going by the new road, there is another turnpike to pay, the toll of which is, for a coach and four 8d.—chaiſe and pair 6d.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 2d.—ſaddle horſe 1d.

After leaving Sittingbourn, at the 40th mile ſtone on the right, is the road to Milton, which is ſituated half a mile from the turnpike-road. Antiquity has dignified it by calling it "the Royal Town of Middleton." When king Alfred divided his kingdom into hundreds and ſhires; Milton was in his poſſeſſion, and therefore was ſo denominated: it was honoured with a royal palace, which was ſituated near where the church is at preſent. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, 1053, earl Goodwin, who had been baniſhed, came hither and burnt the town and palace to aſhes. The oyſters of Milton are very highly eſteemed.

Between the 38th and 39th mile ſtones is Key-ſtreet, corruptly (ſays Mr. Haſted) no doubt for Caii ſtratum, or Caius's-ſtreet, though the ale-houſe in it having the ſign of the Key, has raiſed an idea of its taking its name from thence. The 37th mile ſtone ſtands in the ancient town of Newington: the church is large and neat, and is ſituated at ſome diſtance from the ſtreet on the right hand. In it are ſeveral monuments, particularly of the Cobham family.

On an elevated ſituation to the Southward of the town, is Standard-hill, where tradition ſays the Roman Eagle was once diſplayed. It is in general agreed by ſuch as have ſearched moſt into the antiquities of this country, that this was the Durolevum of the Romans. In an adjoining field, named Crock-field, have been dug up ſeveral hundreds of Roman pots, urns, and other veſſels; ſome of the urns were of very large dimenſions, and embroidered with particular inſcriptions; one (ſays Philpot) had Severianus Pater inſculped on it; another was indorſed with Priſcian; and a third with Fulvius Linus. It was obſerved, that, wherever a great urn was found, ſeveral ſmaller veſſels were found about it, and generally covered with a laying of the ſame earth with the body of the pot; from this circumſtance, as well as from the number of pots found empty and lying in various poſitions, it is conjectured the Romans had a pottery near this place.

The village of Rainham is ſituated between the 34th and 35th mile ſtones. In the church are ſeveral ancient monuments, particularly an elegant marble ſtatue of Nicholas Tufton, earl of Thanet; and under one of the chapels, is a curious vault which belongs to this family.

Near the 33d mile ſtone is a road which leads to the village of Gillingham. In the church are ſeveral monuments erected to the memory of eminent perſons,

ſons, ſome of which are as early as 1431. Over the porch is a niche, in which ſtood the image of the famous lady of Gillingham. This manor was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had a palace and frequently reſided here; in the chapel of which ſome biſhops appear to have been conſecrated. Veſtiges of the palace may be traced, of which a plan is given in Bibliothec. Topogr. Britan. No. 6. part 1; as alſo the Eaſt view and ichnography of a barn, ſuppoſed to have been formerly a part of the hall; but it is called the chapel.

Nothing can be more pleaſing than travelling this road, where on one ſide the eye is charmed with the moſt luxuriant views of nature's rich productions; and on the other with moſt extenſive proſpects of the ſhips at the Nore, Sheerneſs, and Standgate-creek, where ſhips from the Levant, &c. perform quarantine. The coaſt of Eſſex is alſo to be clearly ſeen.

From Chatham-hill the proſpect is particularly beautiful and varigated, being interſperſed with a view of hills, dales, orchards, hop-grounds, woods, churches, farm-houſes, the windings of the river Medway, the ſhips of war which float upon its boſom, the city of Rocheſter, the towns of Chatham and Stroud, with ſeveral little villages that are ſprinkled in the landſcape, and add to the richneſs of the ſcene. The ſide of Chatham-hill produces many curious plants, which may afford much entertainment to the botaniſt. From hence the road deſcends pretty abruptly to Chatham, at the entrance of which, on the left, is the new road to Rocheſter, by taking which the town of Chatham is avoided. The principal object that deſerves the attention of the traveller in Chatham is the dock-yard. This arſenal is very extenſive and convenient: the dock-yard, including the ordnance wharf, is about a mile in length. The commiſſioner and other other principal officers of the yard have elegant houſes to reſide in. Here are many ſpacious ſtore-houſes, one of which is 660 feet in length. Though an immenſe quantity of ſtores of all kinds are depoſited in theſe magazines, yet they are arranged in ſo regular a manner, that, on any emergency, whatever is wanted may be procured with the greateſt diſpatch, and without the leaſt confuſion. The ordnance wharf is ſituated to the South of the dock-yard, being only ſeparated from it by a flight of ſtairs, called the New-ſtairs, made for the convenience of landing from or embarking in boats. This was the original dock-yard; and, from this circumſtance, is now frequently called the Old Dock. The guns belonging to each ſhip are arranged in tiers, with the names of the ſhips to which they belong marked upon them, as alſo their weight of metal. The armoury is deſerving the attention of the curious. Behind the old dock are the barracks for the marines; and above theſe are the barracks for the regiments uſually quartered here, which are very large and commodious.

Adjoining to the dock-yard is the village of Brompton, which is partly in the pariſh of Chatham, and partly in that of Gillingham; it is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a delightful view of the river. Lines, ſtrengthened with redoubts, are drawn round the dock-yard, (which include Brompton,) for the defence of this important arſenal.

Between Chatham and Rocheſter is St. Margaret's bank, on which is a row of houſes very pleaſantly ſituated fronting the river, and having a view of the dock-yard, &c. There are ſeveral objects deſerving the attention of the traveller, the principal of which are the cathedral and the caſtle, of which a particular account may be ſeen in an entertaining work under the title of "the Kentiſh Traveller's Companion," publiſhed by Simmons, Kirby, and Jones, Canterbury. Rocheſter-bridge is likewiſe a ſtructure deſerving notice.

The principal inns in Rocheſter that furniſh poſt-carriages are, the Crown, Thomas Cornwell; the Bull, Heſter and Thomas Heath; and the King's Head, Ann Hurt. The mail-coach changes horſes at the George.

FOURTH STAGE.

Hire of Carriages—From Rocheſter to Dartford, 15 miles.

Coach and four to Dartford - - -	£ 1 10 0

Poſt-

Poſt-chaiſe and pair ditto	-	-	-		0	15	0
Mail-coach to London	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	6
Diligence ditto	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	6
Stage-coach ditto	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0

There are three turnpikes in this ſtage, the firſt of which is at the end of Stroud; the toll for a coach and four is 1s.—chaiſe and pair 6d.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 2d.—ſaddle horſe 1d.—The ſecond is at Chalk, the toll of which is, for a coach and four 1s.—chaiſe and pair 6d.—ſingle horſe chaiſe 4d.—ſaddle horſe 1d. The third is Jack-in-the-Hole turnpike, the toll of which is the ſame as Chalk turnpike.

From Rocheſter, croſſing the bridge over the river Medway, you enter Stroud. The river Medway, which ſeparates Rocheſter from Stroud, has its moſt diſtant ſource at Crowhurſt in Surry, from Crowden in the ſame county, and from Aſhdown and Waterdown foreſts in Suſſex, are ſprings, the waters of which, uniting with the former near Penhurſt, flow in a conſiderable ſtream to Tunbridge, from whence it is navigable for barges; and, purſuing a courſe of fifteen miles, reaches Maidſtone, having firſt received conſiderable additions from innumerable ſmall ſprings, but chiefly by a large ſtream at Hadlow, (derived from ſeveral ſprings at Ighham, Shipbourn, Compherſtwood, and Oxenheath;) a ſtill more conſiderable one at Twyford-bridge, which has its riſe from Steward's Mead, Fant, and Theyhurſt, in Suſſex; and at Yalding, by a ſtream formed by various ſprings at Great Chart, Pluckley, Egerton, Ulcomb, Eaſt Sutton, Cranbrook, &c. At Maidſtone it is augmented by a rivulet flowing through that town from Lenham, Harrietſham, and Leeds. In various and frequently oppoſite directions, it meaſures a courſe of eighteen miles further before it reaches Rocheſter, deriving as it advances freſh ſupplies from various ſprings, and from Birlingbrook, which has its riſe at Wrotham and Trotterſcliffe. From Rocheſter it winds in a ſerpentine courſe of twenty-four miles, growing deeper and wider as it advances, and paſſing Chatham-yard, Upnor caſtle, Gillingham fort, and Sheerneſs, it meets the Thames, and with that river is loſt in the ocean at the Nore.

From the turnpike at Stroud, a road turns to the right to the village of Frinſbury; and juſt beyond the turnpike at the end of Stroud ſtands the pariſh-church dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Between the 27th and 28th mile ſtones on the right, is the Little Hermitage, the reſidence of Mr. Day; and ſoon after a view on the right will preſent itſelf of the Hermitage, the ſeat of the late Sir Francis Head, Bart. ſituated on an eminence which commands a pleaſing view of both the Thames and the Medway.

Near the 26th mile ſtone is Gad's-hill, ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where Henry prince of Wales, ſon of king Henry IV. and his diſſolute companions, robbed the Sandwich carriers and the auditors, who were carrying money to his father's exchequer. Tradition countenances this opinion; and Shakeſpeare beſides diſtinguiſhing one of the thieves by the name of Gad's-hill, having repeatedly fixed the ſcene of this tranſaction on this part of the road.

It is the remark of an ingenious writer, that great events or actions ſtamp a veneration on the ſpot where they were performed, and impreſs the ſpectator with lively ſentiments of pleaſure many ages after. This obſervation ſeems to be to a high degree pertinent, when applied to the dramatic works of a poet deſervedly admired, who has only related and embelliſhed incidents, perhaps of a doubtful authority, or, if ſtrictly true, of but little importance. Not one of Shakeſpeare's plays is more read than his firſt part of king Henry IV. and, of the many travellers who have been diverted with peruſing the dialogues between the prince and Falſtaff, there are, perhaps, very few who will not experience a renewal of their mirth, upon being informed that they are riding near the ſuppoſed ſcene of theſe fictitious converſations.

From this part of the road, on the left at a diſtance, the traveller may catch a view of the ſuperb mauſoleum raiſed in Cobham Park, purſuant to the will of the late earl of Darnley.

Between the 24th and 25th mile ſtones on the right, is Chalk church, which is ſituated on a little eminence: the porch is remarkable for its capricious ornaments. Immediately beyond the 24th mile ſtone, is the little village of Chalk. At a ſhort diſtance beyond the turnpike, is a road to the right which leads to Graveſend, which is ſituated about a mile and an half from the turnpike-road.

Between the 20th and 21ſt mile ſtones is the village of Northfleet: the church of this place is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. Near the ſummit of the hill the traveller has a view of the ſeats of Charles Levefre and Francis Wadman, Eſqrs. At the gate entering the grounds of Mr. Wadman, he has conſtructed two lodges upon a plan rather ſingular; one of them is inhabited by a cottager, and the other uſed for an occaſional reception for his friends.

When the traveller arrives at the top of Gravel-hill, between the 18th and 19th mile ſtones on the right, he may diſcern through the trees the much-admired villa, Ince Grice, or Ingreſs, as it is commonly pronounced. The prioreſs and nuns of Dartford were poſſeſſed of this houſe, and of courſe it came to the crown upon the diſſolution of that religious community: it has ſince paſſed to many proprietors. The late John Calcraft, Eſq. poſſeſſed it, and expended a conſiderable ſum of money in improving and embelliſhing the eſtate. After the death of Mr. Calcraft, it was ſold by auction to D. Roebuck, Eſq.

At the bottom of Gravel-hill, on the North ſide of the road, is a lane leading to Greenhithe. From this place great quantities of lime are conveyed to London for building; and the farmers upon the Eſſex coaſt are ſupplied with the ſame article to manure their lands. Coaſting veſſels alſo very frequently take in at Greenhithe a freight of chalk, which has been found to mellow and fertilize ſome kinds of ſoils.

At a ſhort diſtance beyond the 18th mile ſtone on the South of the road, is Stone Caſtle, the reſidence of John Talbot, Eſq. which ſtands in a delightful ſituation. On the right at a little diſtance, is Stone church.

Between the 16th and 17th mile ſtone is John's Hole turnpike; and, oppoſite the former mile ſtone on the left, is Dartford Brent, formerly famous for the tournaments held there.

From the Brent you deſcend the hill and enter Dartford, over a bridge that croſſes the little river Darent. The church is on the right hand near the river, and is a ſpacious edifice. A conſiderable corn-market is held weekly at Dartford on Saturdays.

The principal inns at Dartford that let poſt-carriages are, the Bull and George, Willet and Woodford; the Roſe, George Notley; Marquis of Granby, —— Parrington; and the Bull, Thomas Warton. The mail-coach drives to the Eight Bells, John Hills.

FIFTH STAGE.

Hire of Carriages—From Dartford to London-bridge, 15 miles.

Coach and four to London	-	-	-	-	£	1	10 ●
Poſt-chaiſe and pair ditto	-	-	-	-		0	15 ●
Mail-coach ditto Diligence ditto Stage-coach ditto	} No paſſengers booked from this ſtage to London.						

Crayford the next village, is two miles from Dartford; it takes its name from the river Cray which runs through it, and a little below this place joins the Darent. There are ſeveral capital grounds in this village for printing calico.

The 12th mile ſtone ſtands upon Bexley heath. The village of Bexley, from whence it has its name, ſtands below at a little diſtance from the South-eaſt quarter of it; and the white ſteeple of the church is to be ſeen from the road.

Near

Near the 11th mile ſtone on the left is Danſon-hill, the ſeat of Sir John Boyd, Bart. If the traveller is not ſtraitened for time, it will be worth his while to ride down the road leading to Bexley, to take a view of the grounds behind the houſe, and of a very grand ſheet of water at a little diſtance from it. The diſpoſition of the former is ſtriking and beautiful; and, when he has examined the latter, he will not fail to pay a compliment to Mr. Brown's ſuperior ſkill in forming and ſecuring ſo large a piece of water.

Between the 10th and 11th mile ſtone is the ſmall village of Welling; and about 2 miles further is Shooter's-hill: from the ſummit of this eminence the traveller has a view of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and may extend his proſpects not only to very many places in the county of Kent, but into Eſſex, Surry, and Suſſex. The Thames alſo preſents a rich and grand appearance; and, for more than thirty miles, this river, or the Medway, with all their navigation, contribute much to the pleaſantneſs of the road.

Some have conjectured that this hill took its name from its having been formerly frequented by thieves, who from the adjoining woods ſhot at paſſengers, and then plundered them; and it cannot be denied that this has, in all ages, been deemed a convenient ſpot for taking of purſes. But moſt probably the name aroſe from its being the place where the archers practiſed this branch of the military ſcience. To Shooter's-hill king Henry VIII. and his queen Catherine are recorded to have come in great ſplendour from Greenwich on May-day, and were received by two hundred archers clad in green, with one perſonating Robin Hood as their captain, who diſplayed their exquiſite ſkill in the uſe of bows and arrows.

Near the 7th mile ſtone, on an eminence to the left of Shooter's-hill, is a triangular brick building, erected by lady James to the memory of Sir William James her huſband, who was in the ſervice of the hon. Eaſt-India company. Its ſingular appearance excites the attention of every traveller, and may be ſeen at the diſtance of many miles round this part of the country.

At the South-eaſt extremity of Blackheath, on the left, are the remains of the ſtately and elegant manſion of the late Sir Gregory Page. This houſe conſiſted of a baſement, ſtate, and attic, ſtory; in the wings were the offices and ſtables, which joined to the houſe by a colonade. An Ionic portico of four columns, but without a pediment, adorned the South front. The park and kitchen-garden without, and the maſterly paintings, rich hangings, marbles, and alto relievos, within, this houſe, commanded the attention of every perſon of genius and taſte. Sir Gregory died on the 4th of Auguſt, 1775, and left this ſeat, with a very ample fortune, to his nephew Sir Gregory Turner, of Ambroſden, in Oxfordſhire, who, in compliance with his uncle's requeſt, took the name and arms of Page. This magnificent ſeat was afterwards purchaſed by John Cator, Eſq. of Beckenham, for 22,550l. who, not being able to ſell the ſame to his ſatisfaction, in the year 1787 adverti ſed the materials to be ſold by public auction in different lots; in conſequence of which the houſe has been ſtripped of its interior beauties, and, what was ſome time ſince a manſion fit for kings, now appears to the eye of travellers a maſs of ruins.

On the Eaſt of the Heath, cloſe to the late Sir Gregory Page's park, is Morden College, ſo denominated by the founder Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, who alſo endowed it with a real, copyhold, and perſonal, eſtate, to the value of 1300l. a-year.

At the North-eaſt corner of the Heath are Vanburgh's fields, ſo called from Sir John Vanburgh, who erected upon this ſpot ſome buildings in a peculiar and whimſical taſte, for they are deſigned to reſemble a fortification with towers, battlements, and other military appearances.

On the right hand, near the extremity of the Heath, is Greenwich-park; and adjoining it is the town of Greenwich. The royal hoſpital, ſo well known, is ſituated partly on the ground where formerly ſtood a royal palace. Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, brother of king Henry V. built this palace, and gave it the title of Placence; and, by a grant from his nephew Henry VI. he was empower-

ed to erect a caſtle and encloſe a park containing two acres. The tower of this caſtle, which was ſituated on the higheſt ground in the park, was finiſhed by king Henry VIII. but it is now quite demoliſhed, and an obſervatory was erected on the ſame ſpot by king Charles the Second, who allotted it for the uſe of an aſtronomer royal, whom he placed here with a competent ſalary for his maintenance. This edifice is completely furniſhed with mathematical and optical inſtruments to anſwer the deſign of its inſtitution. From Mr. Flamſtead, who was aſtronomer royal, this obſervatory took the name of Flamſtead Houſe, by which it is now commonly known. King Charles the Second alſo began the preſent ſuperb hoſpital, and finiſhed one wing at the expence of 36,000l. King William the Third erected the other wing; queen Anne and king George the Firſt continued the work; but king George the Second finiſhed this grand deſign. There are now above one thouſand diſabled ſeamen amply provided for in this royal aſylum. King Charles when he built the firſt wing of this hoſpital intended to have erected a palace, and indeed, from the ſtile and grandeur of the architecture, a foreigner might eaſily miſtake it for one. King William adopted the plan of applying it to the uſe of Engliſh ſeamen, who, by age or accidents, ſhould be rendered incapable of ſervice. Towards the ſupport of this hoſpital every ſeaman, whether in the royal navy or the merchants' ſervice, pays 6d. per month; this is ſtopped out of their wages, and paid to the treaſurer of the ſixpenny-office on Tower-hill. There are conſiderable eſtates belonging to this hoſpital, and it has received large benefactions. The park, obſervatory, and many elegant buildings on each ſide the park, are worthy attention.

About one mile from Greenwich is Deptford, where there is a conſiderable royal dock-yard. Beſides the king's yard, there are ſeveral private docks in the neighbourhood of Deptford; ſome of which for their extent, the number of ſhips continually repairing and building in them, and the vaſt ſtores of timber, tackling, with other neceſſaries, laid up there, would be eſteemed, in any other country, ſufficient for the navy of a kingdom, though they are here fully employed by the merchants and traders of Great Britain.

From Deptford to London-bridge the diſtance is four miles; and now, having reached this celebrated metropolis, we would recommend to the traveller's attention, particularly foreigners, a little work, publiſhed by Mr. FORES, No. 3, Piccadilly, in French and Engliſh, entitled, *Fores's New Guide to Foreigners*; which book, and every other publication that is uſeful to foreigners on their arrival in England, or gentlemen travelling to the continent, may be had of J. HORN, bookſeller, ſtationer, printſeller, and perfumer, at the Apollo Circulating Library and public Reading-room, near the Market-place, Dover.

DEAL

DIRECTORY AND GUIDE.

DEAL is ſituated in lat. 51. 16. N. long. 1. 30. W. It was called *Dola* by Julius Cæſar, who landed here in his firſt deſcent upon Britain, having found the ſhore at Dover inacceſſible, and the debarkation of the legions impracticable, on account of the high cliffs from which the Britons might have annoyed theſe invaders with a ſhower of arrows; "circiter millia paſſuum vici ab ea loco progreſſus aperto ac plano littore navas conſtituit;" that is to ſay, having proceeded about eight miles from that place, he landed upon an open and plain ſhore, where he met ſuch an oppoſition as daunted the courage of the Romans, and baffled at the firſt onſet the confidence of their ſuperiority in military diſcipline. After having fought on both ſides with equal obſtinacy, fortune declared for Cæſar; who encamped on this ſpot till he could make a ſecure ſtation for his ſhips. The ridges upon the ſhore, which for a long way together look like ſo many ramparts, is more probably a natural bank, formed by the joint power of the wind and the ocean, than a ſhip-camp made by Cæſar and his army to draw in their ſhattered veſſels, and to ſecure them againſt tempeſts or any attempt of the enemy.

Perkin Warbeck, who perſonated the duke of York and declared himſelf heir to the crown, landed at this place in the reign of Henry VIII.

Lady Ann of Cleve, whom Henry VIII. that lewd and ſuſpicious tyrant, married and repudiated, firſt ſet foot on the Engliſh ſhore at Deal.

It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſea-ſhore, having an extenſive view between the North and South Forelands, including part of the coaſt of France; and from its conveniency for ſea-bathing is much reſorted to by ſtrangers.

It became a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, from which it is five miles diſtant, in the reign of Henry VIII. The pariſh refuſing to pay jointly with the Cinque Ports a ſmall portion of the ſum required to fit out the number of the ſhips ſtipulated, that monarch, by his letters patent, united it to Sandwich.

Here almoſt all the ſhips bound from foreign parts by way of the Channel generally ſtop; and it is from the continual influx of ſea-faring people, who frequent the place, that the inhabitants chiefly derive their ſupport.

The town conſiſts of three long ſtreets running parallel nearly North and South, and is defended by two caſtles which were built by Henry VIII. after he had ſhaken off the papal ſupremacy. The emperor was offended at the divorce of queen Catherine; the French king had married the Dauphin, his eldeſt ſon, to the pope's niece, and his daughter to the king of Scotland. In order to provide againſt any ſudden attacks of theſe powers, Henry built caſtles, platforms, and block-houſes, on the coaſt of Kent; and by ſtatute 32 Reg. put the caſtle of

Deal

Deal under the immediate inſpection of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This caſtle, to the South of the town, is encompaſſed with a ditch over which is a draw-bridge leading to the gate. It conſiſts chiefly of a round tower, with a hall and other apartments deſigned for the convenience of the captain: a battery of a few guns, with lunettes, make its chief defence.

Deal has a church dedicated to St. Leonard, which is in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; it is ſituated about a mile from the ſhore, in a village called Upper Deal. The parſonage-houſe was rebuilt about 7 years ago by the late rector; it has likewiſe a chapel, which is a neat edifice, dependent on the mother-church. There are likewiſe two diſſenting meeting-houſes.

This town was incorporated in the reign of king William the Third, by the ſtile of the mayor, recorder, and twelve jurats.

The inhabitants are computed to amount to about 4500. The market, which is kept on Tueſdays and Saturdays, is generally well ſupplied with vegetables, meat, and poultry, of every kind, which are ſold very reaſonably, as is fiſh, of which there great plenty. There are two fairs, which are kept on April 5 and October 10.

Here is a cuſtom-houſe, conſiſting of a collector, comptroller, ſurveyor, land-waiter, two riding-officers, ten boat-men, and ten tide-waiters; with a naval-ſtorehouſe, under the direction of the ſtore-keeper, who is clerk of the cheque. There is likewiſe a naval-hoſpital, which is a large convenient building, a little diſtance from the town.

An act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for paving this town, preparations for which are now making.

A public room has lately been opened by Mr. Richard Long, bookſeller, with a good library, where the London and provincial papers are taken in for the uſe of the ſubſcribers; and it is but juſtice due to the proprietor to ſay, that neither expence nor pains have been ſpared to make it both neat and commodious.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to the inhabitants of this town for their very liberal attention to the poor in erecting a new houſe of induſtry, which is a large commodious building, ſituated at the back of the town on a healthy ſpot—there the indigent of both ſexes, whom age has rendered incapable of ſeeking a ſuſtenant, find a comfortable aſylum from the frowns of poverty; and the young, on whom fortune has not ſmiled, are, by a proper education, ſnatched from the vortex of vice, and, by the unwearied attention of thoſe who have the care of them, made both good and uſeful members of ſociety.

The diſtance of Deal from the ſurrounding market-towns is as follows: from Canterbury eighteen miles; Dover, nine; Margate, fifteen; Ramſgate, twelve; and from London, ſeventy-two miles.

The poſt goes out every day at five in the afternoon, and comes in every morning (Monday excepted) from nine to twelve o'clock.

A diligence ſets off every morning at nine o'clock to Canterbury, where it waits till the arrival of the coaches from London, and returns the ſame evening.

A waggon for luggage goes to Canterbury to meet the London waggon every Monday and Friday, and returns the next day. Another goes to Sandwich on Thurſday, to meet the Margate carrier, and returns the ſame evening. And two go every day to Dover.

A hoy which carries goods to London ſails one week and returns the next

CORPORATION.

JAMES SHIPDEM, jun. Eſq. *Mayor.*

Recorder, Charles Robinſon, Eſq.

Jurats.

*Thomas Oakley
Richard Knocker
*Thomas Fitzgerald
*John Winter
*John Sole
Richard May
James Shipdem
John Hammond
Edward Mount
James Iggulden
(Two vacant)

Thoſe marked * are Juſtices.

Town-Clerk, John Sampſon, *Attorney*

Common-Councilmen.

Ralph Chambers
Launcelot Hayman
James Cannon
Walter Cannon
Jarvis Curling
William Pitcher
John Iggulden
Stephen Marſh
Stephen Kennard
Richard Long
Thomas Long
Charles Hutchins
Thomas Fells
Thomas Barham
Iſaac Gammon
Thomas Woodruff
John Read
Thomas White
Danby Hunter
William Chriſtian
John Hollams
Iſrael Wellard
(Two vacant.)

The following are the PILOTS appointed by the Trinity Houſe.

[Thoſe marked thus * are Wardens.]

Upper Book.

Edward Whitaker
Henry Hooper
Henry Chriſtian
*John Walker
*Jeremiah Hartley
John Broad
*Benjamin Dixon
*William Gammon
*Edmund Pain
Edward Erridge
Abraham Shrowſbury
William Thompſon
Henry Maxted
John Thompſon
Bernard Parſons
Richard Ladd Canney
Richard Covell
John Lamb
James Tomlin
John Epſley
Michael Martin
James Field Oſborne
George Smith
Ambroſe Saunders
Edward Robſon

Lower Book.

Thomas Mantle
George Pettet
Robert Campbel
William Huſband
Samuel Whitaker
Richard Danton
Thomas Hedgcock
Thomas Dowers
Robert Norris
George Johnſon
James Reddy
Thomas Canney
William Cunningham
William Carden
James Taylor
John Dorne Walker
Thomas Bayley
Thomas Pain
George Clendon
William Collar
John Adams
Jeremiah Mowles
Richard Hartley
William Wood

PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

GENTRY, &c.

Baker John, Eſq. (F.)
Bray Admiral John, (F.)
Cannon James, Gent. (F.)
Cannon William, Gent. (F.)
Carter John, Eſq. (F.) *Juſtice of the Peace*
Chambers Ralph, (F.)
Durban Lieutenant John, *Marines*
Durban John, jun. *Landing Waiter of the Cuſtoms*
Friend Jacob, *Comptroller of the Navy*
Ferrier Solom. *Surveyor of the Cuſtoms*
Groſvenor Lieut. Winkworth, *Royal Navy*
Iggulden Captain John, *Royal Navy*
Lawrance George, Eſq. *Naval Store-keeper*
Leith George, Eſq. (F.) *Contractor for the Naval Hoſpital*
May S. N. Eſq. (F.)
May Richard
Mount Edward, (F.)
Noakes Lieut. Daniel, (F.) *Rl. Navy*

Oakley Lieut. William, *Royal Navy*
Pardew J. Eſq. (F.)
Poynter James, Eſq. (F.)
Read Lieut. John, (F.) *Royal Navy*
Sayer Benjamin, Eſq. *Collector of the Cuſtoms*
Scholey M. Eſq.
Shipdem James, (F.)
Turner Lieutenant John, *Royal Navy*
Wyborn James, Eſq. (F.)

CLERGY.

Benſon Rev. Mr. *Rector*
Brandon Rev. Mr. *Curate of St. George's*
Crawford Rev. Mr. *Diſſenting Miniſter*

PHYSIC.

Chambers ——, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Fitzgerald Thomas, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Hulke Wm. *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Robberds Joſeph, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*
Willoughby John, *Surgeon and Man-midwife*

LAW.

Cannon John, (F.) *Attorney*
Roby Samuel, (F.) *Attorney*
Sampſon John, *Town-clerk*

TRADERS, &c.

Aldridge Tho. *Clock and Watch-maker*
Archer William, (F.) *Hair-dreſſer*
Atterſoll J. *Hair-dreſſer*
Barham Elizabeth, *Milliner*
Barham Thomas, *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Bartlet John, *Wheelwright*
Barton Richard, *Victualler*
Broad George May, *Baker*
Brown William, *Victualler*
Browning Edward, *Carpenter*
Browning Samuel, *Taylor*
Cannon Walker, (F.) *Butcher*
Cavill John, (F.) *Boat-builder*
Cavill John, *Victualler*
Chambers Matthem, (F.) *Butcher*
Chriſtian Henry, *Tallow-chandler*
Chriſtian William, *Draper*
Chitty Richard, *Baker*
Claringbold James, (F.) *Carpenter*
Clarke George, (F.) *Carpenter*
Clayſon Mark, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Clayſon William, (F.) *Linen-draper*
Coleman John, *Victualler*
Collard John, (F.) *Grocer*
Collard Stephen, *Shoemaker*
Collman William, *School-maſter*
Covill Richard, *Perfumer & China-man*
Cramp Enoch, *Cabinet-maker and Auctioneer*
Crickett Charles, *Carpenter*
Cutt John, *Sadler*
Dehane Jacob, (F.) *Poſt-maſter*
Dixon Richard, *Glazier and Plumber*
Dunn James, *Shoemaker*
Dunn Richard, *Hair-dreſſer*
Eaſt J. *Bricklayer*
Eaſt S. *Carpenter*
Fells Thomas, *Shoemaker*
Fenn James, (F.) *Miller*
Fitch Thomas, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Forwood Thomas, *Grocer*
Fox Robert, (F.) *Innkeeper*
Fuller Richard, *Shoemaker*
Gammon Iſaac, (F.) *Boat-builder*
Gardner George, *Boat-builder*
Gill Evan, *Hatter*
Hadley John, *Peruke-maker*
Hadley Samuel, *Baker*
Hallams John, *Clothier*
Hammond John, *China-man*
Hayman Richard, (F.) *Joiner, Cabinet-maker, and Auctioneer*
Hayman Thomas, (F.) *Grazier*
Hinds ——, *Victualler & Town-ſerjeant*
Hobday Thomas, (F.) *Proprietor of the Carriages from Deal to Dover and Canterbury*
Hunter Danby, (F.) *Plumber & Glazier*
Hutchins Charles, *Grocer*
Jarman William, (F.) *Tinman*
Iggulden John, (F.) *Brewer, and Agent to the Eaſt India Company*
Iggulden Joſ. (F.) *Butcher*
Kennard Stephen, (F.) *Breeches-maker and Glover*
Knight Henry, *Grocer, Tallow-chandler, and Soap-boiler*
Knocker Richard, (F.) *Inn and Exciſe-office-keeper, (Three Kings)*
Knott John, *Victualler*
Lambert John, *Taylor and Saleſman*
Lilly John, (F.) *China-man*
Long Richard, *Bookſeller*
Long Stephen, (F.) *Shoemaker*
Long Stephen, *Coal-merchant*
Long Thomas, (F.) *Baker*
Long William, *Taylor*
Lord Charles, *Victualler, (Rl. Exchange)*
Mackeſon Henry, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Mackney Shadrack, *Shoemaker*
Marſh George, (F.) *Cooper*
Marſh Henry, *Blackſmith*
Marſh Stephen, ſen. *Blackſmith*

Marſh Stephen, jun. *Blackſmith*
Matſon William, *Baker*
Minter Thomas, *Boat-builder*
Mockett Joſ. *Boat-builder*
Mockett Thomas, *Baker*
Mockett N. *Proprietor of the Bathing-machines*
Mourilyan Samuel, *Draper, and Proprietor of the Hoy*
Naſh John, *Baker*
Noakes George, (F.) *Victualler*
Oakley Thomas, (F.) *Banker, Bremer, and Agent to the Dutch Admiralty and Eaſt-India Company*
Olliſon Edward, *Butcher*
Pepper John, *Butcher*
Pettet John, *Butcher*
Pettet John, *Baker*
Pitcher William, (F.) *Taylor, Draper, and Proprietor of the Bathing-machines*
Pittock William, (F.) *Taylor*
Prichard Joſ. *Shoemaker*
Queſted George, *Butcher*
Ralphs William, *Corn-chandler*
Read John, *Draper and Taylor*
Roſe ——, *Shoemaker*
Ruſſell James, *Victualler*
Sayer Joſhua, (F.) *Clerk to the Naval Storekeeper*
Sayer Saffery, *Boat-builder*
Shipdem Ja. and Tho. (F.) *Braziers*
Shovler Richard, *Peruke-maker*
Shrowſbury Joſ. *Hair-dreſſer*
Sole John, (F.) *Grocer and Tallow-chandler*
Spearpoint James, *Sailmaker*
Thompſon Henry, *Plumber and Glazier*
Vile Alexander, (F.) *Victualler*
Wellard Iſrael, *Carpenter*
Wells Henry, (F.) *Wine-merchant*
Whitaker John, *Draper*
White S. *Victualler*
White Thomas, (F.) *Victualler*
Whites James and William, (F.) *Drapers, Taylors, and Coal-merchaants*
Winter John, *Linen-draper and Coal-merchant*
Wood J. *Proprietor of the Bathing-machines*
Wyborn Bethel, *Innkeeper, (New Inn)*

SEATS, VILLAGES, &c.

The country about Deal is very fertile and luxuriant, abounding with pleaſant walks. There thoſe who are fond of quitting the ſmoaky town and noiſy ſtreet, to breathe a pure unſullied air, may retire into the covert of a ſhady grove, or wander in the boſom of a flowery mead—

——"Where nature
Wantons as in her prime, and plays at will
Her virgin fancies." MILTON.

On every ſide the eye is agreeably entertained by a moſt delightful variety of fine landſcapes, romantic ſcenes, and diverſified proſpects.

In the village of Upper Deal, before-mentioned, is Upper Deal Houſe, the reſidence of James M. Poynter, Eſq. a large convenient building; it was built by a captain Coppin, who was the firſt mayor of Deal, and afterwards belonged to the family of the Blackenburys; it had an eſtate annexed to it of the value of 300l. per annum.

Deal Court is an exceeding good farm, the property of James Wyborn, Eſq. the land of which is in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation.

Walmer, to the South of Deal about a mile, is a pleaſant village, agreeably ſituated on the ſummit of an eminence, commanding a charming view of the Downs, the iſle of Thanet, and coaſt of France. The manor of Walmer, now the property of George Leith, Eſq. anciently belonged to the Criols, and went by marriage to ſeveral other families, till it was purchaſed, in the reign of king Charles I. by James Hugiſſon, of Lynſted, from whom it deſcended to William, his great-grandſon. Here are the ruinous veſtiges of a cell belonging to Langdon Abbey. It has a ſmall church which is in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The preſent incumbent is the Rev. Robert Phillips. Walmer Houſe is a ſpacious and commodious reſidence; it belongs to general Edward Smith, who is too well known to need any eulogium.—This village is a member of Sandwich, and, as before obſerved, anciently belonged to the noble family of Crioll, ſometimes written Keriel. The firſt of this family who poſſeſſed it was Matilda de Crioll, widow of Simon de Crioll; and ſhe, in right of dower,

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was in poſſeſſion of it at her death, which happened in the reign of Henry the Third. The next of this name who appears to have had it was Nichola de Crioll, in the 31ſt of Edward I. in the 49th of Edward III. it appertained to John de Crioll; and in the 1ſt year of Henry V. to William, who left it to his ſon, Sir John Crioll, of Sarr, in Thanet, an eminent commander under Henry the Vth in his ſucceſsful expedition into France; having the command of ſeveral Kentiſh ſquadrons at the battle of Agincourt, he died, laden more with honour than years, and left his eſtate to Sir Thomas Crioll, knight of the garter, who, in the 9th year of Henry VI. was governor of Gourney in Normandy, under John duke of Bedford the regent, not far from which place he defeated the earl of Brataine, who had 600 men killed and 200 taken priſoners. In the 14th year of the ſame king, the duke of Burgundy laid ſiege to Crotoy, which being ſucceſsfully raiſed by lord Talbot, Sir Thomas Crioll aſſaulted his rear with ſuch courage and ſucceſs that the duke was obliged to make a diſorderly retreat, leaving behind him both his cannon and carriages. Thirteen years after, Sir Thomas was ſent into France with 1500 men as a freſh ſupply to buoy up the ſinking affairs of the Engliſh in that country, where his endeavours were for ſome time crowned with ſucceſs; but, being at laſt overpowered by ſuperiority of numbers in a rencontre at Formigne with the earl of Clermont, conſtable of France, he was, after having given unparallelled proofs of perſonal courage in his endeavours to preſerve the fortune of the day, defeated. He was afterwards engaged in that civil conteſt which broke out between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, and, being ſatisfied with the juſtice of the principles which had actuated the partizans of the former to take up arms, he embarked himſelf with Richard earl of Warwick, then the ſupport of that faction, and periſhed at the ſecond battle of St. Alban's in defence of the cauſe he had eſpouſed, and, by an unſtained though calamitous fidelity, became a great example of loyalty to the houſe of York. He died without male iſſue, but left two daughters to whom his eſtate jointly devolved: one married John Fogg, Eſq. of Repton; the other, J. Bourchier, Eſq. The manor, falling into the hands of the former, was bequeathed, on his deceaſe, to his ſon, John Fogg, ſerjeant-porter of Calais; he, leaving no male iſſue, left it to his daughter Ann Fogg, who was firſt married to William Scot and afterwards to Henry Iſham, at whoſe death it went to his ſon Edward Iſham, and from him to Mary Iſham, who, by marrying Sir George Perkins, united it to his patrimony, and he ſettled the reverſion of it, after his wife's deceaſe, upon Mary his daughter, who married Sir Edward Minſhull, of Cheſhire, (created baron of Minſhull 1642,) deſcended from that eminent ſoldier Michael de Minſhull, who, for his glorious ſervices performed in the quarrel of Richard the Firſt, at the ſiege of Acon, had the aſſignment for ever of the creſcent and ſtar for the coat-armour of his family; and, he concurring with lady Mary Perkins in a joint ſale, it was bought, in the ſecond year of Charles the Firſt, by James Hugiſſon of Lynſted, as before-mentioned.

Farther along the coaſt, at about two miles diſtance, is a very ancient fiſhing-town called Kingſdown, from which place the market of Deal is principally ſupplied with fiſh. Kingſdown was given by Hugh de Burgh to his newly-erected *maiſon de Dieu*, which was to be a retreat for the Knights Templars when they viſited Temple Ewell, and other lands they enjoyed in this part of the country; but this manor, upon the total ſuppreſſion and abolition in England, was, in the 17th year of Edward the Second, united to the revenue of the Knights Hoſpitallers, and remained annexed to their demeſne until the common diſſolution ſupplanted it, and then Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Thomas Cheney, who conveyed it by ſale, in the firſt of queen Elizabeth, to Mr. Thomas Finch, from whom it deſcended to his ſucceſſor of the ſame name.

Ringwould, formerly called Ridlingſwould, ſituated on the Dover road, three miles from Deal, is a neat village; it belonged, in the twentieth year of the reign of William the Conqueror, to Fulbert de Dover; and, in the reign of Henry the Third, to Richard de Dover and Roſſia his wife, jointly; after whom it was poſſeſſed by Bartholomew lord Badleſmer, a powerful baron, who obtained a char-

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ter of free warren to this land in the ninth of Edward II. the grant of a weekly market, and a three-days fair on the feaſt of St. Nicholas, both of which are now diſcontinued. He was ſteward to the king's houſhold; but, being engaged in that combination which was made by Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and ſundry other barons, againſt that prince, he forfeited his eſtate and his life as the price of that ſeditious attempt—but, in the ſecond year of Edward the Third, the eſtate was reſtored back to his ſon Bartholomew lord Badleſmer, who dying without iſſue, theſe lands went to his ſiſter Matilda de Badleſmer, who married John Vere, earl of Oxford. It appears to have appertained, in the reign of Richard the Second, to Robert Belknap, who retired here after his return from exile into Ireland, whither he had been baniſhed for his too active endeavours to infringe on the rights and liberties of the people in the tenth of the ſame reign. In the ſecond year of Richard the Third it was poſſeſſed by William Belknap, Eſq. and from him it devolved to his ſucceſſor, Sir Henry Belknap, in whom the name became extinct, ſo that his eſtate fell into the joint poſſeſſion of his three daughters; Alice, who married Sir Willam Shelly; Ann, who married Sir Robert Wotten; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Philip Cook, of Giddie Hall in Eſſex; and was by them conveyed to the family of Edolphs, one of whom, Sir Henry Edolph, enjoyed it in the reign of king Charles the Firſt. Ringwould is a rectory in the preſentation of G. Gipps, Eſq. The manor and principal farm belong to James M. Poynter, Eſq.

Ripple, a romantic village, is two miles and an half from Deal; it is a rectory in the preſentation of H. Lloyd, Eſq. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Auguſtine, in Canterbury, from which it went to the crown in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Hall, who conveyed it to Mr. Gokin. In this village reſides capt. John M'Dougall, of the royal navy.

Sutton, is a ſmall village four miles from Deal; it was, in former times, the patrimony of the ancient family of the Criolls, before ſpoken of; it was purchaſed of John Fogg, Eſq. in the reign of Charles I. by Mr. Merryweather. Part of the church was thrown down by an earthquake, April 6, 1580; it is a chapel to Eythorne; the archbiſhop of Canterbury is the patron of this living.

Mongham, (Great,) is one mile and an half from Deal; it is a conſiderable living, is in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Rev. John Herring is the preſent incumbent. This village has a fair on the 29th of October. The principal farm here is the property and preſent reſidence of Mr. John Bray. Mongham was given to the church by Eadbert, king of Kent, for a ſupply of diet and apparel to the monks of St. Auguſtine's, and upon the diſſolution of the convent it was annexed to the revenue of the crown. Henry the Eighth, in the third year of his reign, granted it to the dean and chapter of Chriſt-church Canterbury; they conveyed it by leaſe to John Fropehunt, who ſold it to —— Gibbs, Eſq. and in the year 1659 it belonged to the family of Crayford; which family, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, received ſingular honours for the many ſervices they performed during the diſpute between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. There appears to have been in this pariſh a manſion-houſe called Fogg's Court, which belonged to, and had its name from, an illuſtrious family of that name. Thomas Fogg, Eſq. ſerjeant-porter of Calais, was the laſt of that name who poſſeſſed it.—Barville lies partly in this pariſh, and was for ſome centuries in the poſſeſſion of the Crayfords.—Little Barville, which is now a part of Great Barville, was formerly a ſeparate eſtate, and for many years belonged to a family called Pix, which name it appears they obtained from ſome office which they filled about the altar, and the utenſils which belonged thereto, among which the pix was the moſt conſiderable, as being the conſervatory of the hoſt; and ſo, *è pixide nomen clietium*, it was joined to Great Barville about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Shoulden is a ſtraggling village, about a mile from Deal. It is a ſmall living in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; the preſent incumbent is the Rev. Edward Burkit, rector of Northbourne. There are two good farms; the principal

cipal one belongs to James Wyborn, Esq. whose residence is Hull House; the other, the property of Bethlem Hospital, called Cottington House, is now occupied by Mr. George Hooper. Hull formerly belonged to the illustrious family of Ratling, of Nonington. Thomas de Ratling possessed it in the twentieth year of Edward the Third; and at his death he bequeathed it to his son, Sir Richard de Ratling. It went from him to John de St. Lawrance, in the reign of Richard the Second, who left it to John Spicer. In the twenty-first of Henry the Sixth it fell into the hands of John Bresland, who, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, sold it to —— Phineux, Esq. of Swinkfield. It was afterwards, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth, bought by George Monins, Esq. from whom it went to the Crayfords, of Great Mongham.

The pleasant village of Cottingham, which was formerly called Cotmanton, belonged to the family of Criolls; and about the end of the reign of Edward the Third, it was sold to Robert Digge, Esq. in which family it continued till the reign of Henry the Seventh, when it was conveyed to —— Barton, Esq. of an ancient family of Barton Hall, in the county of Lancaster; from him, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it went to —— Brown, Esq. and was afterwards in the possession of —— Richardson, who sold it to —— Smith, Esq.

Three miles from this place is Northbourne House, which was formerly an ornament to that part of Kent. The pleasure-grounds and pleasant meads around this fine old mansion consisted of near thirty acres, was compassed with a wall which is still extant; the gardens rose gradually into divers terraces, which had been laid out with great art and expence for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, but are now a forsaken wilderness. A large farm-house, and one of the most spacious barns in this or any other country, are the only buildings which have withstood the vicissitudes of time. Northbourne was given to Christ Church in Canterbury by Eadbald king of Kent, after his return to the Christian faith, where it remained till the public dissolution made by Henry the Eighth, when it devolved to the royal demesne. Queen Elizabeth granted it to her foster brother Saunders, (so called because his mother had been wet-nurse to the queen;) upon whose decease it reverted to the crown, and king James, upon his ascending to the English throne, granted it to Sir Edward Sandys, a person who had performed him some exemplary services; from him it went to his son colonel Sandys. Leland, in his survey of Kent which was made in the reign of Henry the Eighth, makes mention of the relics of an old stone mansion, which, according to the tradition of the times, had been the palace of king Edbald; and that, not many years before he made his perambulation, a wall was broken down, by which hole or inlet a little cell or chamber was discovered, where were found the fragmentary remains of two children, who had been immured in that gloomy repository for many preceding ages.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE EARL GOODWIN AND THE GOODWIN SANDS.

Opposite the town of Deal, at the distance of about five miles, are the Goodwin Sands, extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. about four leagues. They were overflowed about the end of the reign of William Rufus, or the beginning of that of Henry the First, as appears by the account given of them by William Lambard, in his "Perambulation of Kent," written in the year 1570, which is as follows:

"Silvester Giraldus, (in his Itinerarie of Wales) and many others, doe write, that, about the end of the reigne of king William Rufus, or the beginning of Henrie the First, there was a sodaine and mightie inundation of the sea, by the which a great part of Flaunders, and of the lowe countries there about, was drenched and lost, so that many of the inhabitants (being thereby expulsed from their seates) came over into England, and made suite to the same king Henrie, for some place of dwelling within his dominions. The king, pitying their calamitie, and seeing that they might bee profitable to his realme, by in-

ſtructing his people in the art of clothing, wherein at that time they chiefly excelled, firſt placed them about Carlile in the north countrie, and afterwarde (upon cauſe) removed them to Roſſe and Hauerford in Wales. Now at the ſame time that this happened in Flaunders, the like harme was done in ſundrie places, bothe of England and Scotland alſo; as Hector Boethius, the Scottiſhe hyſtoriographer, moſt plainly writeth, affirming, that, amongſt others, this place, being ſome tyme of the poſſeſſion of the earle Goodwine, was then firſt violently overwhelmed with a light ſaude, wherewith it not only remaineth covered ever ſince, but is become withall (*nauium ſurges & vorago*) a moſt dreadful gulfe, and ſhippe ſwalouer."

Of earl Goodwine, the ſame author gives the following account—"There lived in the time of king Edward (commonly called the Confeſſour) a noble man named Goodwine, whoſe daughter Edgithe the ſame king, by great inſtance of his nobilitie, (being otherwiſe of himſelf diſpoſed to have lived ſole,) tooke unto wife; by reaſon whereof, not only this Goodwine himſelfe (being at the firſt but a couheard's ſonne, and afterwards advaunced to honour by king Canutus, whoſe ſiſter by fraude he obtained to wife) became of great power and authoritie within this realme; but his ſonnes (who being five in number) were, by the king's gyfte, advaunced to large livelyhoodes and honourable poſſeſſions—for Goodwine was earle of Kent, Suſſex, Hamſhire, Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall; his eldeſt ſonne, Swaine, had Oxfordſhire, Burkeſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Somerſett; Harold helde Eſſex, Norfolke, Suffolke, Cambridgeſhire, and Huntingdonſhire; Toſte had Northumberland; and Guſte and Leoſuine poſſeſs other places. But as it is hard in great proſperitie to keepe due temperance, for *ſuperbia eſt vitium rebus ſolenne ſecundis*, ſo this man and his ſonnes, being puffed up with pride of the king's favour, their own power, pollicie, and poſſeſſions, contemned all other, and forgate themſelves; abuſing the ſimplicitie of the king by evil council, treading under foote the nobilitie by great diſdaine, and oppreſſing the common people by inſatiable rapine, extortion, and tirannie; ſo that, immediately and at once, they pulled upon their heads the heavie diſpleaſure of the prince, the immortale hatred of the noblemen, and the bitter execration and curſe of the common ſorte; wherefore the king, for a ſeaſon, baniſhed them; the nobles never after liked them; and the poore people not only railed upon them while they lived, but alſo, by diverſed tales (as the manner is) laboured to make them hatefull to all poſteritie after their death. And, amongſt other things, touching Goodwine himſelf, they feyned, that he was choked at Winchеſter (or Windſor, as others ſay, for liers cannot lightly agree) with a morſel of bread, and that his land in Kent (now the Goodwine Sands) ſunke ſodainely into the ſea. Neyther were theſe things continued in memory by the mouths of the unlearned people only, but committed to writing alſo by the hands and pens of monkes, frears, and others of the learned ſorte; ſo that, in courſe of time, the matter was paſt all peradventure, and the thing believed for undoubted veritie. But whatſoever hath been heretofore thought of theſe matters, having now juſt occaſion offered me to treate of the thing, I will not ſpare to ſpeake that which I have red in ſome creditable writers, and which I doe think mete to be believed of all indifferent readers. Ealred, the abbot of Ryuauxe, who tooke paynes to pen the hyſtorie of king Edwarde's whole life, and of whome all others, as I think, learned this tale, ſaith, 'that while the king and Goodwine ſate at the table, accompanied with others of the nobilitie, it chaunced the cup-bearer as he brought wyne to the board to ſlip with the one foote, and yet, by good ſtrength of his other legge, to recover himſelfe without falling; which thing the earle earneſtly marking, ſayde, pleaſantly, "that there one brother had well helped another." "Marry," quoth the king, "ſo might me mine, ne haddeſt thou been earle Goodwine"—(caſting in his diſhe the murder of his brother Alfred, which was done to death at Elie by the counſell of Goodwine, as hereafter, in fitte place for it, ſhall appear). Thereat the earle was ſore moved; and, thinking it more than time to make his purgation, tooke a morſell of bread into his hand, and praying, with great and vehement obteſta-

tion,

tion, that it mite choke him if he, by any means, cauſed the ſlaughter or conſented thereto, he put the bread into his mouth and was immediately ſtrangled therewithall.' Some write, that this bread was before accurſed by Wutſtone, the holy biſhop of Worceſter, after a certain manner then uſed and called coppned, as in the table to the Saxon lawes is to be ſeene; but this Ealred affirmeth, that, after the wordes ſpoken by the earle, the king himſelfe bleſſed the bread with the ſigne of the croſſe; and therefore theſe men agree as well together as bleſſing and curſinge be one like to another. But, letting that and them paſſe, heare, I beſeech you, what Alfred, of Beverly, a learned man, that lived in the time of king Henrie the Firſt, ſomewhat before this abbot Ealred, ſaith, touching this matter: Godwinus gravi morbo ex improviſo percuſſus, ac regi ad menſam Wyntoniæ aſſidens, mutus in ipſa ſede declinavit, ac poſtea in camera regis fitys deportatus, moritur, quidam autem dicunt, &c. Goodwine being ſodainly ſtricken with a grievous diſeaſe, as he ſate at the table with the king at Wincheſter, fell downe from his ſtoole, and was carried by his ſonnes into the king's chamber where he dyed. But ſome ſay that he was choked; and to the ſame effect writeth Marianus the Scot. Simeon, alſo, the chaunter of Durham, which lived about the time of this Alfred, or rather before him, treating of this matter hath theſe wordes: Godwinus, gravi morbo percuſſus, in ipſa ſede declinavit, & poſt horas quinque moritur—Goodwine, being taken with a grievous diſeaſe, dropped downe from the place where he ſate, and dyed within five houres after. Thus theſe men reporte another manner of his death; the one uſing no mention at all of the accurſed breade, and the other reciting it but as a tale. And, for the more plaine detection of the deceipt of this abbot, he that will read the ſecond booke of William Malmes de Regibus, ſhall finde that the occaſion and introduction of the matter (I mean the ſlipping of the king's cup-bearer, and the ſpeache that proceeded thereof, namely, that one brother had well helped another) is worde for worde ſtolne from thence; for William (which lived before Earldred) reporteth, that king Ethelſtone, by perſuaſion of one that was his cup-bearer, had banniſhed Eadwine, his owne brother, for ſuſpicion of treaſon, and had him committed to the ſeaes and windes in an olde ſhaken and fraile veſſel, withoute ſaile, oare, or companion, (ſave one eſquire only,) in which exile he periſhed, and that afterward the king, underſtanding his brother's innocence, and ſorrowinge his owne raſhneſſe, tooke occaſion, by ſight of his cup-bearer's foote ſlipping, to be avenged of the falſe accuſation, even as it is here tolde of king Edward. But Ealred, forſooth, was ſo fully diſpoſed to magnifie king Edward (becauſe he ſo much magnified the monkiſhe and ſingle life), that he ſticked not at greater matters than this; affirming boldly, that the ſame king, while he hearde maſſe at Weſtminſter, ſaw betweene the prieſt's handes Chriſte bleſſing him with his fingers. That, at another maſſe, he ſawe the ſeven ſleapers at Epheſus turn themſelves on the one ſide, after they had ſleapt ſeventie years together on the other ſide; which, ſeeing it was within five yeares of ſo many as Epimenides ſleapt, Ealred (in my phanſie) is worthy to have the ſecond game at the whetſtone; furthermore, that St. John Baptiſte ſent to king Edward a ring of gold from Jeruſalem, which he himſelfe had ſome time before given to a poor man that aſked almes of him in the name of St. John; and ſuch other matters of like credite which dothe for the vanitie of the things themſelves, being meete to have places in Philopſendes of Lucian, and for the deſire that I have to keepe order, I will pretermit, and returne to my purpoſe."

FINIS.